THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1880. NO. 211.

IN THE CAPITAL.

A SATURDAY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A Day Devoted to Gas and Bluster—Simmons as a Subject of Federal Solicitude—The Topics that Find Favor Among the Well-Salaried Patriots.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—It is a curious, and to the outside observer, a somewhat farcical custom in congress, to have days devoted to promiscuous speech-making. Members are allowed to deliver speeches on any bill or subject they desire. The only limitation is one of time. One man is not allowed to consume the whole session. Generally the time allowed to a speaker, is about twenty minutes, and he talks that long and then gets leave to print the balance of his speech. Such days are a sort of gas valve for the members. Saturday was such a day. I had some curiosity to see the session, and attended. Very few members are present except the gentlemen who desire to fire off their oratory. A few other members go to do some letter writing. The result is an empty chamber and the novel spectacle of elaborate speeches declaimed to vacant seats. Nor does the absence of hearers seem to be any drawback. The orators fume and gesticulate and work into frenzy as if the chamber was full. It is funny beyond description. Of course the senator is talking to his constituents, who will not know that the great speech of their representative was spouted to empty benches on a grand gas field day, devoted to buncombe talk. The custom is one of the comical episodes of congressional illusion.

THE SIMMONS MATTER.

The fuss over the appointment of Simmons, of Georgia, as supervisor of the census, has given the matter a prominence wholly unworthy of it, both here and in Georgia. I have looked into it carefully and impartially, seeking information from every source, and trying to arrive at the truth. I will endeavor to give you the exact status of the matter, and a little insight into the controversies it has engendered among our worthy Georgia delegates here. There are some facts in connection with the affair that I have learned that have not been brought out, as fully as it has been discussed and ventilated. It may be proper for me to say that my information does not come from the interested parties.

Mr. Simmons in his letter to the president based his application for appointment on the ground that it would be a triumph over the "kerrupt sesseshun traitors" of his section. It is due to Dr. Felton, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Hill, who support Simmons's nomination, to say that they could not have seen that letter before the nomination of Mr. Simmons by the president They have however by their continued support of Mr. Simmons after seeing the letter exposed themselves to the same criticism as if they had known of the letter before the nomination. These gentlemen claim that the objectionable words in Simmons's letter have not a general application to our people, but were meant for a few personal enemies. There is no evidence to sustain this, nor will the letter confirm such interpretation. I believe, however, that Dr. Felton thinks that Mr. Simmons applied the remark to men whom he supposes to be hostile to him on account of supporting Felton, and the doctor therefore sticks to one that he believes to have suffered in his cause.

It is due to the members from Georgia who have opposed the confirmation of Simmons, to say that they have had no unworthy personal motive in their action, but have grounded their opposition upon the undenied illiteracy of Simmons and the obvious impropriety of voting for the confirmation of a man who has been capable of using such language about the people of Georgia. Now as Hill is stated to have said, does the question of secession have anything to do with it. Men can be honestly against secession, and yet not think that admitted secessionists are "corrupt traitors." There can be but one judgment by calm, dispassionate, reflecting men, and it is the opinion here, as it must be ultimately in Georgia, that the use of the words "corrupt secession traitors" by Simmons, was proper ground for a sincere self-respecting democrat to oppose him. If Mr. Simmons was a democrat, the phrase would have killed his confirmation. It is certainly a curious theory of reasoning that would render the offensive characterization more pardonable in a republican.

In looking into this matter I have tried to keep out of the personal animosities of the contest, and I have regretted the personal controversies it has wrought among our delegation here. It has been unfair to single out Senator Gordon as the object of attack. The other members from Georgia stand with him. His place in the senate has imposed upon him the duty of conducting the defeat of an unworthy appointment. And I have it from the only proper and disinterested source of information that at the memorable scene the committee when General Gordon and Mr Stephens had their exchange of civilities, General Gordon not only exhibited no personal motive, but made a manly, open opposition to Simmons on the ground of his illiteracy and his self-shown unworthiness as proven by his seeking the place for the avowed reason that it would be a triumph over the masses of the people of his district, who were in his opinion "corrupt secession traitors." It was also developed before the committee that General Gordon did not think that Mr. Stephens had exactly done his duty to Dr. Casey in connection with the supervisorship of Mr. Stephens's district.

So far as any alleged immorality of Mr. Simmons is concerned, it is not an issue before the senate. It is neither being pressed by the opponents of his confirmation, nor considered by the senators. It is, perhaps, proper for me to add that while I make reflections upon no one of different opinion, I am firm in the view that we should be careful in questioning the matrices of impugning the conduct of those who are striving to maintain the integrity, unity and respect of the democratic orgauization, and to assert and vindicate the honor of our southern people.

The latest gossip about this matter is that an attempt is being made to get democratic support for Simmons's confirmation on the ground that his father was a union man, who was badly treated in the south in war times, and that it would be politically impolitic to reject Simmons on that account; as it would furnish capital to the republicans.

GEORGIA CLAIMS.

There are two Georgia claims that are being hopefully pressed before congress. One is the Trezevant claim, in charge of Mr. Green. A sub-committee has favorably reported on it. The other is for $27,000 for money spent by Georgia in the Indian wars for defense of the state. The sub-committee has favorably reported on this. Mr. W. O. Tuggle has this in charge. He is a masterful worker, a gentleman of infinite resources, tact and energy. He has the entrance into all the departments, a large acquaintance among the senators and members, and is universally respected for his high character and capacity. He made an argument on the liability of Georgia to the direct tax of 1861, which was so able and exhaustive that it has been printed entire by the government, making a volume of 262 pages. The laws on this whole subject have been compiled by him, and the publication by the government is a great compliment. Colonel Tuggle also represents a large Indian claim that he will get through.

A GEORGIA POSTMASTER GENERAL.

In a visit the other day to Mr. Key, the postmaster general, I was much interested in looking at the portraits of the gentlemen in his office who have held that office. I found among them the picture of Joseph Habersham, of Georgia, who held the office from 1795 to 1802. He was of the honored family of Habershams, of Savannah, who have been identified with Georgia from its colonization. This picture represents a slender figure and dark, nervous face, full of force and will. He is the only postmaster-general that Georgia appears to have had.

OUR GEORGIA DELEGATION.

The Georgia delegation stand well here and have influence. One of the most promising members is Henry Persons, of the fourth congressional district. He is a very bright man and has gained a wonderful popularity in the house. The great and controlling theater of power and work in congress is the committee room. It is there that ninety-nine hundredths of the legislation is moulded. The flash and flurry are on the floor in session, but the work and the arbitrament are done in the quiet obscurity of the committee. There is where men make their reputation and gain their usefulness. Colonel Persons with his quick aptness has devoted much time to mastering the methods of committee management. He is a magnetic fellow, able, eloquent, industrious, with uncommon perception of the needs of a congressman and uncommon capacity for accomplishing things. He has hosts of friends in both parties.

Colonel Blount is a very valuable member. I have been struck with his weighty influence here. He is a cool-headed, positive, careful representative, known and respected by the whole house. He is thoroughly experienced and practical. There has been a rumor that he would not run any more. It is all a mistake. He has made no declarations on the subject and come to no conclusion. Such men as Blount ought to be kept here.

Mr. Stephens is in as good health as ever he possessed and as lively as a cricket. He keeps all of his immense correspondence up, goes to the house every day, entertains host of visitors, and has all the vitality of a dozen men.

General Gordon has a very fine standing here and a broad influence. The respect for Gordon is strong and general. In the departments and in congress he is equally esteemed as a reliable, manly, brave-hearted, truthful representative of the people, able, conscientious, eloquent, zealous and withal prudent. Senator Lamar of Mississippi, has returned and is looking remarkably well.

GENUINE DIAMONDS MADE.

Mr. Hannay the Maker—The Process to be Announced Soon.

LONDON, February 20.—Professor Nevil Story-Maskelyne, of the mineral department of the British museum, writes to the Times announcing the entire success of J. Ballantyne Hannay, of Glasgow, a fellow of the chemical society of London, in producing diamonds. He says Mr. Hannay sent him some crystalized particles presenting exactly the appearance of fragments of a broken diamond, and these fragments easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire.

After describing the various tests applied, Professor Story-Maskelyne says:

There is no doubt whatever that Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay has succeeded in solving the problem and removing from scientific chemistry the opprobrium so long adhering to it; for whereas, the larger part of the great volume recording the triumphs of that science is occupied by the chemistry of carbon, this element has never been crystalized by man till Mr. Hannay achieved the triumph which I have the pleasure of recording today. His process for effecting this transmutation is hardly less momentous to the arts than to the possessors of a wealth of jewelry. It is on the eve of being announced to the royal society.

In his letter, according to a dispatch in the Evening Telegram, Professor Maskelyne also says: "In luster, in certain lamellar structures on surfaces, the cleavage in refractive power accorded so closely with that of the mineral that it seemed hardly rash even at first sight to proclaim them diamonds, and they satisfy the characteristic tests. The manufactured article, like the diamond, is nearly inert to polarized light, and its hardness is such that it easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of sapphire, into diamond alone can the stone be able to measure the angle between the cleavage and the faces of one, notwithstanding that the image from one face was too incomplete for a very accurate result, but the mean of angles so measured on a goniometer was 70° 29', the correct angle on the crystal of the diamond being 70° 31.7'. Finally one particle ignited on a foil of platinum, glowed gradually and disappeared exactly like the mineral diamond."

DIAMONDS MADE AT LAST.

New York Tribune.

The announcement contained in the cable dispatches to-day of the successful manufacture of diamonds by a Scotch chemist derives its great significance from the fact that Mr. Maskelyne, who makes the announcement, disputed and disproved a similar claim made by another Scotch chemist scarcely more than a month ago. Mr. Mactear, of Glasgow, declared that he had succeeded in making what he called "pure crystalline forms of carbon," which had the appearance of diamonds, and withstood a number of tests, and were believed by several scientific gentlemen to be actual diamonds. Curiously enough, about the same time, still another Scotchman, Mr. Robert Baxter, of Dundee, made substantially the same claim, but his statement does not seem to have attracted public attention. Mr. Maskelyne, who is the mineralogist of the British museum and a distinguished expert, swept away Mr. Mactear's claim by showing that his "diamonds," when rubbed between two surfaces of sapphire, did not abrade the stones, and could not be ignited upon a foil of platinum, as would have been the case with real gems. Mr. Maskelyne pronounced Mr. Mactear's product to be a crystallized silicate, and the latter, though at first protesting, finally accepted the conclusion as correct. It is Mr Maskelyne who now says there is "no doubt whatever" that Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, the third in this line of Scotch alchemists, has succeeded in discovering the modern philosopher's stone.

There is a possibility, which is scarcely a possibility, that the British museum expert may have been deceived in some particular, but it is not likely that a man of his scientific attainments would commit himself so thoroughly without having been first entirely convinced. He distinctly states that the two final tests noted above, which destroyed Mr. Mactear's claim, have established that of Mr. Hannay. The new diamonds score "deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire," and ignite on a foil of platinum. The process of their manufacture is to be revealed shortly to the royal society, when doubtless the whole world will know it. The discoverer is plainly compelled to take this course, in order to prove his truthfulness, and he is thus shut off from the prospect of pecuniary profit, if he desired it. It is needless to say that the disclosure will be awaited with intense interest everywhere. The utmost effort of science has never succeeded in revealing or even indicating the processes by which nature manufactures these wonderful stones, and for chemistry to anticipate nature, as it were, will be a marvellous episode in the history of science. Those who are inclined to be wholly incredulous should remember the scientific miracles that have been performed in recent years—the liquefaction of oxygen and hydrogen, the transmission of sound by the telephone, the reproduction of sound by the phonograph, etc. It may still be found that full success in diamond-making has not been reached, but it is by no means impossible, and it has long been sought. It is nearly two centuries since the academicians of Florence reduced the diamond to carbon, and men's minds have been busy much of that time with attempts to reverse the process, and bring back the diamond from the carbon.

But artificial diamonds are not likely to be anything more than scientific curiosities. The owners of jewels may comfort themselves with that hope. Nothing is said in the dispatches of the size of the artificial stones, but it is not at all probable that they were large enough to have any commercial value. The Mactear "diamonds" were only one-thirty-second part of an inch in diameter. Dr. Percy, a learned man, writing to the London papers during the excitement caused by the supposed discoveries of Mactear, expressed his belief that diamonds would one day be made by the chemists, but at the time showed strong doubts whether they would find a place among jewellers' wares. Alumina, the base of the sapphire and the ruby, was long ago crystallized, but sapphires are not manufactured. The balas ruby, as Dr. Percy showed, was artificially made by a German chemist forty years ago, but rubies are not manufactured. The Hannay diamonds may be of use in the arts, but they will ever glitter on the brow of beauty may safely be considered as very doubtful indeed.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

LONDON, February 23.—Professor Roscoe, of Owens college, Manchester, says he regards the evidence thus far submitted by Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay as insufficient to establish the conclusion that he has discovered the process of making diamonds.

Mr. Maddick's Predicament.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 23.—Mr. Maddick, publisher, and J. & E. Judd, printers of the Sporting and Dramatic News, accused of libelling Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, lord mayor of Dublin, have been committed for trial in the central criminal court, but have been liberated in the meanwhile on their recognizances in £100 each. It is understood that the adjournment of the hearing of the case from the 19th inst. took place with a view of enabling the defendants to compromise the matter by subscribing to the Irish relief fund, but that the amount they offered failed to satisfy Lord Mayor Gray.

THE FIRST TRAIN.

BEARING DOWN UPON CHATTANOOGA

The Arrangements for the Mercantile Excursion to Cincinnati—The New Passenger Rates—The Columbus and Rome Railroad—The Western North Carolina.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—It is now definitely arranged that the Cincinnati Southern railroad will be opened through to Chattanooga for the freight business to-morrow. The first train over the newly completed portion of the line will leave Somerset at 9:30 Monday morning. It is proposed to celebrate the event here to-morrow by the firing of guns and the hanging out of flags. Forty cars were sent out last night to go on the first train, and the prospect is that a hundred car loads of freight will be gathered in time for the pioneer train. The schedule time is fixed at 29 hours from Cincinnati to Chattanooga.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXCURSION.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The committee having in charge the southern merchant's excursion to this city on the Cincinnati Southern railway met yesterday in the ordinary of the Burnet house and took action as to many details of the affair. Mr. Henry Mack and ex-Governor Bishop, of the board of trustees, were present, and suggested an earlier date than that chosen on Thursday, viz: the 24th of March. President Clement, in a letter, expressed himself as satisfied. After discussion the earlier action was reconsidered, and the 17th substituted for the 24th as the day of arrival. The entertainment committee was instructed to prepare a bill of fare for the proposed banquet, and solicit proposals from caterers; there being a sentiment in the committee that supper might be more feasible than a banquet, the committee was further instructed to get bids on a supper in accordance with a submitted scheme. It was determined that a solicitor should be appointed to canvass portions of the city not canvassed by the members of the finance committee, the solicitor to be remunerated by a percentage on the subscriptions obtained. Mr. W. W. Taylor was appointed a committee of one on printing. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday at 4 o'clock p.m.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Samuel Woodward, general superintendent Cincinnati Southern road, returned yesterday from a trip over his line. He has been looking over the distribution of section men, the establishment of agencies and telegraph stations, and making all necessary arrangements for running through trains. He says the first regular through freight train over the southern division of the road will leave Somerset for Chattanooga Monday next. He is authority for announcing that the first through passenger train from this city to Chattanooga will leave Cincinnati Monday, March 8th. Mr. Woodward says Huston & Co. are pushing their work to completion very rapidly, and, with good weather, will soon be through. The rains during the week have been very heavy on the line of the Southern, but, with the exception of the few slides mentioned a few days since, no damage was done.

SOUTHERN RATES.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

At a meeting of the general freight agents of southern and southwestern roads, held in Richmond, Va., February 18th, the rate committee fixed the rates from Cincinnati and Louisville to all common points south at the same rate as from Louisville, thus placing the two cities, so far as rates are concerned, on an equal footing. It would be unkind to say aught against our sister city of the falls, but we would remark that as Cincinnati offers far more inducements to southern merchants than is possible for Louisville to do, and as freights from Cincinnati are now as low as from that city, it is barely possible that the merchants of the south, passing Louisville, will come to our city to buy their goods.

The Western North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 20.—The governor and council of state have agreed to recommend to the legislature the acceptance of the proposition of William J. Best and others, capitalists of New York City, to buy the Western North Carolina railroad, from Salisbury to Paint Rock and Ducktown. They are to pay $1,400,000, and the road is to be completed to Paint Rock by July 1, 1881, and to Ducktown by July 1, 1884. Mr. Best arrived here to-day. The governor and council will meet to-morrow, and the legislature will be called together about the 15 to consider the proposition. There is a general inclination to get rid of the road, so as to save the expense now incurred by the state in building the road. If an advantageous sale is made, the chances of Governor Jarvis for the nomination of governor will be greatly strengthened. The same capitalists are reported as negotiating for the purchase of the road running from Spartanburg, S. C., to Hendersonville, N. C., so as to make connection at Asheville, N. C., when the Western North Carolina railroad is completed to Paint Rock, and thus have a through line from Cincinnati and the west to Charleston, S. C. Politics enter largely into the proposed sale of the Western North Carolina road. The democrats are exceedingly anxious to rid themselves of the road, because they fear public sentiment as to future taxes to keep up the road. If the road is not sold, State Treasurer Worth says there will be a deficiency in the treasury on September 30 next of $240,000 that will have to be made up next year by an increase of taxes.

Columbus and Rome Railroad.

Columbus Enquirer.

Since the last extension of the Columbus and Rome railroad began, it has been under a contract with Messrs. Mahaffy & Lee, who had the contract for laying the track to the terminus. Messrs. Johnson & Fleming has the contract for putting in the trestle work, and it was found inconvenient for them, as the track layers would have to wait until the trestles were put in before they could cross open places, and then the trestle hands would have to wait until the track was laid to another trestle in order to carry forward the timbers. This was found to work rather badly and a few days ago it was agreed by mutual consent that Messrs. Fleming & Jounson should take the entire contract, and they at once bought out Messrs. Mahaffy & Lee and are now the only contractors on the road, the latter gentlemen having gone to fill a contract on the Pensacola and Selma road.

The grading on the road is nearly completed, and the hands are now at work grading the grounds at the place where the depot is to be established. It is at a place called Belmont, and is situated near the line of Harris, Troup and Meriwether counties, and on the road leading from King's Gap to West Point via Whitesville. The terminus will be thirty-two miles north of Columbus. The engine now runs in four miles of the terminus. When the train runs regular the probability is that a post office will be established at that point.

The reaching of the top of the mountain has largely increased the business of this road, and almost every day they are compelled to run extra trains in order to carry out the accumulated freights, which consists largely in guano. The road has already opened up a good trade for Columbus and in the next season our citizens will see that the predictions that the Columbus and Rome road will be one of our most important feeders verified.

The Central's New Steamer.

SAVANNAH, February 23.—The new steamship ordered by the Georgia Central railroad from John Roach & Son has been named City of Augusta. She will be one of the largest steamers in the coast trade, having a capacity of 6,000 bales of cotton and fine passenger accommodations.

A Monument to Washington.

NEW YORK, February 21.—A special meeting of the chamber of commerce was held this afternoon, when the subject of erecting a suitable monument in Wall street to commemorate the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States was discussed at length. The matter was finally referred to a committee to ascertain if a suitable site could be procured, and also what means could be adopted to carry the project into execution.

THE INDIAN CAPTIVES.

The Progress of General Adams—The Condition of the Indians.

NEW YORK, February 23.—A Denver special states that Special Agent Adams, to whom was entrusted the duty of bringing in twelve Utes against whom charges have been made, arrived in Denver last night. The party consists of three prisoners captured and six other Utes, with Interpreter Mears. The Indians are guarded by a small number of soldiers, and will proceed on horseback from their present station, near Alamosa, to Fort Garland, where they will be joined by additional military and accompanied eastward by a force sufficient for their protection until the Colorado line is reached. Adams and party will meet at Pueblo on Tuesday, and proceed to Washington, which point they will reach Friday. The Indians captured remain absolutely quiet, and have not spoken to Adams. Jack has been somewhat reticent as to his journey through the mountains to the hostile sections. He states that the Indians have scattered over the country until there are not more than ten lodges together at a place. All of them are north of Grand river, in Roan mountains. The winter has been a very severe one in the mountains, and the Indians, who have been compelled to rely upon their own resources for obtaining food, have found it difficult to get a supply, as game has been very scarce.

OUR POLITICIANS.

Colonel Conkling Preparing to Capture the New York Delegation.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The Graphic's Albany special says a most surprising political rumor has quietly gotten into circulation within inside circles here during the past twenty-four hours. It is nothing less than that Senator Conkling's lieutenants are laying wires for the quiet ignoring of General Grant's name at Utica, and putting forth that Conkling himself as the choice of the convention for the presidency. Whether this is with the knowledge of the senator himself nobody seems to know, and, to tell the truth, even his most devoted henchmen do not seem to care. In either case they feel that they are quite safe in doing what they can to carry the scheme, as the senator is not likely to punish anybody who will advance his own prestige in this manner. One or two of the devoted supporters of Grant, in pursuance of Conkling, who have heard of the plan, are naturally taken aback by it and denounce it in pretty strong terms. If Conkling has directed or connives at it, they say he is guilty of a very nasty piece of treachery. On the other hand, the senator's friends argue that the feeling against the third term is daily growing stronger in this state and that it will be wisest to keep the delegates together for unanimous action at Chicago. Conkling's name, they think, will meet with little or no opposition at Utica, and at Chicago, if there is a clear chance of Grant's nomination, the voice of the state can be made much more effective on the second or third ballot than on the first. Conkling known to be the first choice of a large majority of members of the republican state committee, and from present appearances the delegation is very likely to be instructed to vote for him if he does not come forward and positively forbid such action.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The primaries held an election last night for delegates to the republican convention at Utica. As far as heard from 14 delegates were instructed to vote for Grant and 21 favor Grant. Two are opposed to Grant and two are opposed to the third term. Only one publicly favors Conkling. Fifteen are uninstruced; of these 2 are opposed to Sherman, and 3 favor Grant as their first choice, Blaine second.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 21.—The greenbackers in the legislature held a caucus last evening and nominated delegates at large to the national convention to meet at Chicago. A committee was appointed to draw up a resolution of thanks to Solon Chase, the father of the party in Maine, for the resolute stand he had taken.

A STANDING NUISANCE.

The Board of Health Calls for the Destruction of Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—At a special meeting of the board of health today, the report of the committee appointed on the second instant to investigate the condition of the Chinese quarter was read. The report details the state of affairs found to exist there, and its disclosures of crowding, filth, disease and crime, and the utter disregard of all considerations for the preservation of life, health, and prosperity, are even more startling than had been expected. The report closed with the recommendation that Chinatown be condemned as a nuisance and calls upon the proper authorities to take necessary steps for its abatement without delay. The report was unanimously adopted, and it is expected that immediate action will be taken to carry out the views of the board. The workingmen are greatly gratified at the action taken, which it is believed will meet with but little opposition except from directly interested parties.

ALL AROUND US.

GREENSBORO, GA., February, 23.—Revs. H. I. Adams, of Madison, and H. C. Christian, of Greensboro, exchanged pulpits on Sunday last. Mr. Adams preached two able sermons. The people of Greensboro were completely captivated.——Farmers are hauling away guano and are steadily at work making preparations for a large cotton crop.——Our town was full of tramps last week.

HAMPTON, February 23.—Tuesday night last as the down passenger train of the Central railroad pulled up at Hampton a woman who had been a short time since adjudged a lunatic and who was on her way to Milledgeville jumped through one of the windows of the coach in which she had been sitting, carrying with her the window frame and breaking the pane of glass in the window. Some of the pieces of glass inflicted wounds upon the woman's neck and arms. Although she fell to the ground, a distance of several feet, she escaped serious injury. The female was picked up and put back in the coach from the window of which she had leaped and a few moments after was on her way to Milledgeville.

The Mexican Veterans.

NORFOLK, VA., February 23.—A convention of the Mexican Veterans met at the opera house in this city this morning with 118 members present. After addresses of welcome from the local associations, the secretary of the National association read the annual report of the treasurer's statement, which showed 5,095 enrollments and 134 badgemen. After the adoption of resolutions on perfecting an organization and resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of General Jeff C. Davis, an election for general officers of the association was held, and resulted in the re-election of the present incumbents, after which the convention adjourned until 4 p.m.

Death of H. Gregg Wright.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 23.—H. G. Wright, one of the editors and proprietors of the Chronicle and Constitutionalist, died Sunday, aged 29, at the residence of Governor H. V. Johnson, in Jefferson county, after a few weeks illness. He has been chief writer on the Chronicle since the death of his father, the late General A. R. Wright, and was one of the ablest writers on the southern press. His death will be deeply regretted

The End of the Match.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 21.—The six-day go-as-you-please walking match came to a close to-night. Blower Brown scored 553 miles; Hazael, 480 miles; Day, 450 miles; Brown beating Hazael's previous record by three hours and eight minutes.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT returned from New York Sunday night.

COLONEL AVERY has come home from a pleasant trip to the north.

THE supreme court will probably have a rest from the 1st of June until September.

THE family of Judge Martin J. Crawford have come to Atlanta.

THERE seems to be a general revival of the military spirit in Georgia. The new law is found to work well.

WHERE IT WILL MEET

AND WHEN IT WILL ASSEMBLE.

Cincinnati Carries Off the National Democratic Convention, Which Meets June 22—An Amendment to the Revenue Laws—Congressional Matters.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The national democratic committee assembled in Willard's hotel in this city to-day to select the place and appoint the time for holding the national democratic convention. After some discussion, it was resolved to hold the convention on Tuesday, June 22. Delegates from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities, then presented the claims of their several localities as suitable places for holding the convention. On the first formal ballot Cincinnati was selected by a vote of 24; Chicago having 8 votes, St. Louis 4, Washington 1, and blank 1.

Mr. Vance (North Carolina) introduced a bill in the house to-day to amend the internal revenue laws and prevent abuses by the United States courts in punishing illicit distillers. The bill provides that on conviction of any person for the illicit sale or unlawful manufacture of spirituous liquors the district judge shall have power to punish, at his discretion, by fine or imprisonment or both; that no single violation of law shall be an indictable offense, but only where the accused is guilty of repeated offenses, and that no marshal or deputy shall have power to bring defendants before any other United States commissioner than the one in the county where the offense is committed; that no marshal or deputy shall have power to arrest any offender without a warrant supported by the affidavit of a credible witness, stating that he knows or has good reason to believe that the law has been violated; and finally that no prosecuting attorney of the United States in the federal courts shall enter an indictment and prosecute the same against any person for a violation of the internal revenue laws upon mere information—the indictment must be first submitted to a grand jury, who shall pass upon the same.

The sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations will submit a report to the full committee to-morrow upon the necessities of the star postal service. It is thought that the committee will at once perfect the deficiency of the appropriation bill to keep the star service in its present condition.

The consideration of the sugar question will be resumed to-morrow by the ways and means committee, and will probably occupy the day.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

A decision was rendered by the district supreme court in general term to-day in the case of M. A. Dauphin against D. M. Key, postmaster-general. Dauphin in this action sought an injunction to restrain the execution of the postmaster-general's order forbidding the delivery to him (Dauphin) of registered letters and postal money orders on the ground that the lottery business in which the latter was engaged was of a fraudulent character. The court, in an elaborate opinion by Justice Cox, affirms the constitutionality of the law under which the postmaster-general acted in issuing the order complained of, and declares that it is competent for congress in its discretion to exclude any class of matter from the mails. The privileges granted by congress are not of right but of grace. Congress has granted the franking privileges to some, but there is no reason why every one should claim exemption from the payment of postage. Congress might repeal the act for the registration of letters entirely, and if it has the power it certainly has power to regulate the registry system and impose such conditions upon the privileges which it grants as in its discretion it may see fit. The right sought to be established by the complainant in this case is not an inherent or inalienable right. It is a right conferred by law. Congress has full power to regulate the postal service, and under its authority the proper officers may refuse to afford postal facilities to persons engaged in conducting lotteries and other objectionable schemes, if it be deemed necessary to do so, in order to prevent the mails from misuse. The opinion concludes by affirming that the order of the postmaster-general is in pursuance of the law, and that this bill of complainant should be dismissed. Justice James concurred in the decision, but based his opinion upon grounds somewhat different from those upon which a majority of the court stood. Chief-Justice Carter dissented entirely from the opinion of the court. He regarded the law as unconstitutional and the order of the postmaster-general as unjustifiable. If the law intended to shut out the whole of complainant's mail it was certainly unconstitutional, but in his opinion the framers of the law never thought of throwing out a man's entire mail. They intended to exclude only the letters relating to fraudulent lotteries. Congress had, it is true, the power to say what matter should go into the mails, but it must exercise that power under the constitution which provides that there shall be no discrimination as to the rights of citizens. If the department wished to deny Dauphin the privileges of the mails, there was only one way to do it, to-wit: to try to convict him and disfranchise him. He was aware, he said, that great injury was being done to the country through the abuse of the mails by persons engaged in fraudulent schemes, and he would go as far as any one to put an end to it within the limits of conscience and justice.

Senator Carpenter took an appeal on behalf of the complainant to the United States supreme court, and an appeal bond was fixed at $500.

General Beauregard appeared before the house committee on post-offices and post-roads to-day and made a long statement in regard to the Louisiana lottery. He said the drawings were conducted in a perfectly honest manner, and he invited the most rigid investigation of its affairs.

The house committee on public lands instructed its chairman to-day to ask a suspension of the rules in order to secure the passage by the house of a resolution appointing a commission to investigate the acts of the Hot Springs, Ark., commissioners.

The house committee on foreign affairs instructed its chairman to-day to report favorably the house bill, which was amended by the committee, appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 23—Immediately after prayer and reading of the journal, Mr. Bayard rose to a question of privilege in respect to the memory of the late George Washington the senate adjourn.

Pending the motion, Mr. McDonald announced that he would, to-morrow, ask a final vote on the pending "five per cent bill."

Mr. Bailey gave notice of the amendment intended to be offered by him to the bill admitting free of duty clothing and other contributions from abroad for the relief of colored immigrants.

The amendment directs the secretary of the treasury to have such goods transported from the port of entry to the point of destination, and appropriates the money necessary to so transport them, and provides that the act shall remain in force till June 1st, 1880 instead of February 1st, 1881.

The senate adjourned till to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

Under the call of states the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Van Voorbis (New York) repealing the act repealing the bankrupt law.

By Mr. Price (New York) relating to the sale or giving intoxicating liquors to Indians.

By Mr. Cofroth (Pennsylvania), organizing a court of pensions, to consist of a chief-justice and four assistant-justices, who shall receive annual salaries of $4,000 each. The court shall have jurisdiction as follows: First, over applications for pensions which have been disallowed by the secretary of the interior or commissioner of pensions, and all disallowed applications for increase of pensions. Second, the applications for pensions which do not come under the present law. Third, the applications of persons against whom there is a charge of deserting.

By Mr. Kelley (Pennsylvania), to provide for the introduction and cultivation of the cinchona plant in the United States. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to appoint a suitable person whose duty it shall be to visit a cinchona plantation in India and elsewhere and also those regions of South America where the plant is indiginous and that part of the United States where, by coincidence of climate, altitude and humidity, it may seem possible to successfully cultivate the plant. It shall also be his duty to employ suitable persons, preferably those who have worked on cinchona plantations, in order to expedite the cultivation of the cinchona plant in the United States. The secretary of state is authorized to open correspondence with such governments as can assist in the object intended. The appropriation is made in blank.

By Mr. Muldrow (Mississippi), placing paper suitable for books and newspapers on the free list.

By Mr. Gibson (Louisiana), appropriating $200,000 for deepening the mouth of the Red river.

By Mr. Blackburn (Kentucky), abolishing the tax on tobacco; also reducing the tax on distilled spirits to fifty cents on each proof gallon.

By Mr. Gibson (Louisiana), authorizing the secretary of state to procure copies of all papers in the possession of Great Britain, France and Spain relative to the history of Louisiana.

At the expiration of the morning hour the public business was suspended and a memorial address was delivered upon the late A. M. Lay, of Missouri. The house then adjourned.

THE SECRET MINE

That Upset the Imperial Dinner.

LONDON, February 23.—A portion of a letter from Prince Alexander, of Hesse, to his wife, dated St. Petersburg, February 17, and published here says: "I was received at the railway station by all the sons of the emperor and by Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, and was then conducted to the winter palace. The emperor awaited me at the stair-case. We were proceeding through a large corridor to his majesty's apartments when suddenly a fearful detonation was heard. The flooring was raised as by an earthquake, the gas extinguished and we were left in total darkness. At the same time a horrible dust and smell of gunpowder and dynamite filled the corridor. Some one shouted to us that the chandelier had fallen down in the saloon where the table was laid for dinner. I hastened thither with the czarowitch and Grand Duke Vladimer, while Count Adlerberg, in doubt as to what might happen held back the emperor. We found all the windows broken and the walls in ruins. The dinner had been delayed halt an hour for my arrival and it was owing to this circumstance that the imperial family had not yet assembled in the dinner hall.

An official messenger announces that inquiry into the winter palace explosion has had the result of rendering it no longer certain that the crime was committed by the person who passed as a workman, and that there is reason to suspect connection between this person and some individuals who were arrested previous to the explosion.

Six more soldiers who were wounded by the explosion in the winter palace have died. It is stated that the commander of the palace has been under arrest.

The czar wishes a state of seige proclaimed all over Russia.

The railway gendarmerie has been increased by twenty-six, and the St. Petersburg police by thirty-nine men. The Journal de St. Petersburg dwells on the necessity of the extradition of the regicides upon the ground that they cannot be regarded as political criminals.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

A Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam says: A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that in view of possible explosions the police have ordered the citizens to be prepared constantly with a sufficient supply of water for two days. The nihilists have issued a proclamation threatening to set fire to the capitol on the 3d of March. The St. Petersburg government have decided to increase the number of house porters, who will be instructed to be ready to guard against emergencies, especially on the anniversary of the czar's accession to the throne.

VIENNA, February 22.—The New Free Press says diphtheria is raging in Central Russia. It has carried off since last November over 40,000 persons in the two provinces of Charkoff and Paltava alone, and in the neighborhood of Walki whole villages have almost died out.

General Gourko, governor-general of St. Petersburg, General Orentelh, chief of the imperial police, and General Zouroff, prefect of the police of St. Petersburg, have received notices from the nihilist committee informing them that they need not trouble themselves to make arrangements for illumination on the occasion of the czar's anniversary, as the revolutionists are preparing for such illumination as has not been since Nero burned Rome.

There is some difficulty in connection with General Skobeloff's appointment to command the Russian expedition against the Turcomans. He is said to insist that his plans are not to be subject to interference from the military administration in Tchristan or the Caucassus. His nomination was influenced by the fact that his plan avoided Merv. If the report of the intention of England to hand over Herat to to Persia be confirmed, it will doubtless materially affect Russia's wish to avoid Merv in deference to the views of England.

The statement that the officer in charge of the palace guard has disappeared is contradicted. The czar to-day visited the Paulswski military school in an open sleigh. He was enthusiastically cheered by the students and the people.

GERMANY.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BERLIN, February 23—The North German Gazette, commenting on the reported intention of Russia to erect fortifications at Raano, Bialistok and Gradno, says this is done probably to create a belief among the Russian people that an attack on the part of Germany is feared. In the reichstag today there was a debate on the second reading of budget bills. The house adopted the war estimates, the minister of war positively denying that the proposed increase of the army originated in the expectation of immediate war.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 23.—John Lemoinne, editor of the Journal des Debats, was to-day elected senator for life. He received 142 votes and 95 were thrown against him, of which the greater number were blanks.

The chamber of deputies has approved a convention between France and the United States for the exchange of postal remittances.

The chamber of deputies to-day adopted a bill reconstituting the superior council of education with a slight modification.

The Russian embassy here have received documents to prove the criminality of Hartman in connection with the Moscow explosion and they will be handed to the French government immediately.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, February 23.—A Cabul dispatch says Mutanfi Khan, the minister of finance under Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan, has been intrusted with letters to Mahomed Jan by General Roberts, informing the malcontent leaders that the government is disposed to accept as ruler of Cabul any sirdar, with certain exceptions, which the assembled representatives of the nation may choose. To this end Roberts invites them to discuss the matter at Cabul.

A dispatch from Cabul says the letters carried by Mustanfi Khan from General Roberts to Mahomed Jan were crossed on their way by others from Mahomed Jan to Roberts which were sent with the evident object of coming to terms. The situation has been so far improved that competent judges believe that any less thorough settlement than the acceptance of Moosa Khan, son of Yakoob Khan, as heir to the ameership and governor of the country by England during his minority, will only lead to further disturbances. No further news has been received of Abdul Rahman Khan. It is not believed here that he has yet crossed the Oxus. Severe weather

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its colums are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old 81" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carefully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	$ 10 00	a year.
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Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address	2 50	for one [year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 24, 1880

THE lower house of the Massschusetts legislature has rejected the biennial proposition, the vote standing 140 to 77, not two-thirds. The question is, however, not disposed of, and the agitation is expected to go on until the biennial system is fully adopted in the state.

OVERTAXED Italy adopts the prevailing-continental fashion by increasing her armies. Russia, Germany, Austria and Italy have each given orders for more guns and more soldiers to handle them, and France will doubtless maintain her pre-eminence in this respect. England relies more upon her ships and her militia. She calls the latter volunteers, but they are nothing more or less than militiamen, such as the wits have made sport of for the last fifty years.

THE Afghans are hacked, if the cable dispatches from Cabul reveal the situation. Mahomed Jan, according to these accounts, is ready to treat with General Roberts, and the latter offers to accept as ameer any sirdar that the Afghans will select. An ameer set up in such a way would be of course a mere tool of the British; and if the Afghans accept General Roberts's proposition it is plain that they have lost all hope of expelling the British. A satisfactory settlement of the Afghan difficulty would go far towards relieving Lord Beaconsfield of the load of unpopularity that rests upon him.

A TELEGRAM from Buenos Ayres announces a rupture of the Peru-Bolivian alliance. If this is true, peace between Chili and Bolivia will soon follow on the terms desired by the Chilians. The truth is, Chili, being ready, used the alliance between Peru and Bolivia, as a pretext for war. She desired to assert her power, more particularly over Peru, and generally to establish her supremacy in South Pacific waters. She has succeeded in all that she undertook, and hereafter no power except Brazil will outrank her in South American politics. No power on the Pacific below the isthmus can insult her with safety.

ANY expectation that Mr. Hayes will withdraw the nomination of Mr. Simmons may as well be abandoned. Mr. Hayes is entirely willing that the democrats of Georgia should quarrel over this or any other matter, and we presume Mr. Felton is willing to do all he can to embarrass the organized. The de facto and the representative from the seventh district seem to be working in entire accord in this matter, and there is no reason, therefore, for anticipating a withdrawal of the nomination. Mr. Simmons himself tried to withdraw his name, but Messrs. Hayes and Felton would not permit him to do so. The matter must therefore be fought out.

THE poor old czar does not know which way to turn for relief. If he adopts extreme measures, if he increases the rigor of his policy, he stands in dread of subtle schemes to put an end to his life. If on the other hand he abdicates or makes concessions to the people, the nihilists would thereby be encouraged to demand more concessions, and there would be no end of it short of complete surrender. While he hesitates and trembles from fear of schemes that baffle the detectives, the capital is looking for a conflagration on the 25th anniversary of the accession of the emperor, which occurs next month, that will destroy the city. Tartar blood and French principles have formed a partnership in Russia, and are actively at work.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan, is the next man to assume the duties of commissioner of Indian affairs. The position is a difficult one—one that has destroyed the reputation of more men perhaps than any other in the civil service. The new commissioner was a college mate of Mr. Hayes at Kenyon college, Ohio. He is also a farmer. His official experience has heretofore been confined to the state senate and the federal house of representatives, serving in the latter body three terms. He is regarded as a man of both capacity and integrity, and the surprise at Washington is that he could be induced to accept an office that requires the utmost vigilance to keep a hungry and shrewd horde of subordinates within the bounds of honesty.

The Attitude of Georgia Democrats.

It will be remembered that THE CONSTITUTION, a short time ago, in response to certain statements made in prominent quarters, took occasion to say that among Georgia democrats there was no element of pronounced opposition to Mr. Tilden. The results of the canvass made in sixteen Georgia towns and printed last Sunday sustain us in the most emphatic manner. It is to be borne in mind, however, that that canvass was not instituted for the purpose of sustaining any assertion or for the purpose of testing public sentiment in regard to any particular candidate. Indeed, the instructions issued to our correspondents were intentionally vague in regard to candidates. They were asked simply to get the preferences of the leading men in each community. It was our purpose not so much to show the drift of public sentiment with respect to any particular candidate for the nomination, but with respect to all the candidates, and while the result is somewhat surprising under all the circumstances and after all that has been said, still it must be accepted as at least an indication of the attitude of the people in all portions of the state. In other words the result of the canvass in sixteen towns must be regarded as an average of the result of a canvass in all the towns and cities in Georgia.

In this view of the case, it will be seen that there is not only no element of opposition to the renomination of Mr. Tilden, but there is a decided element favorable to a renewal of his candidacy. This is interesting, in view of recent suggestions that if Mr. Tilden is renominated to oppose General Grant, the latter will carry Georgia. It is to be observed that Mr. Tilden's personality has nothing whatever to do with the matter, and if the opposition to him is real, the feeling in his favor is by no means strenuous in its operations. It does not even amount to enthusiasm, but it does show, beyond all question, that if he is renominated, he will receive the solid support of Georgia democrats. There seems to be a feeling among the people that the failure of the democrats to insist on his taking his seat in 1876 entitles him to some consideration at the hands of the democratic party, but, as has already been intimated, this feeling is not sufficiently strenuous to operate to the disadvantage of any other possible or impossible candidate.

Apart from this, the figures which we printed Sunday show that while our people have their personal or impersonal preferences, they are not in the attitude of president-makers. They are ready and anxious to support any good man the party may nominate. With them, it is not so much a question of men as of a desire to rescue all branches of the government from republican prostitution and place them under the wholesome and healthy operation of democratic principles and methods. This feeling animates democrats in every portion of the south, and while they have a very lively interest in the matter and will throw their influence in favor of the best man, they are willing to leave the question of availability entirely with the convention. That is the attitude of Georgia democrats.

The Governor and the M. and B. Lease.

It is hard to conceive how, under the present status of things, even the most malevolent enemy of Governor Colquitt's, or the most eager of those who hope to rise by his downfall, can invent an objection or frame a remonstrance to his action in the matter of the Macon and Brunswick road. The road is leased on the exact terms proposed by the state. It is leased to the company that the section most interested has indorsed with blind unanimity, and it is leased without the governor having taken steps that the wisest counsel in Georgia decided he could not take in safety to the state and in pursuance of his trust.

This lease has been an unusually hard one to make. It was offered at a fair price, it is true, but was handicapped by conditions that robbed the offer of much of its merits. It was hedged about with restrictions that outlawed many of those who had incentives for bidding. And the whole operation was involved in technicalities that required the nicest discretion. Added to this, as the time set for the sale approached, there were startling changes in the railroad situation that upset calculations, shattered combinations, and left the field without bidders three days before the sale. It was also discovered that the law when put to the test was defective in many points and was perfect only in the embarrassments with which it hedged the governor about.

It may be fairly said too that the object of the bill was nearly defeated by the unreasoning clamor with which the governor was beset on all sides at every step of the negotiation. At every halt in the proceedings instead of the decorous sympathy or the quiet advice to which he was entitled from those who really wished to see the state's interests subserved, he was assailed in the prints and out of them, and storms of intrigue and protest hummed about his head until it was a miracle that he could keep his wits at all. His private character even was assailed and worse things were threatened. That some of this tumlt was the result of honest fear and uneasiness on the part of the people cannot be doubted. But that much of it was fanned and inflamed by parties at interest appears to be equally true.

Despite all these troubles—the essential and factitious troubles of the lease—the governor pursued the course marked out by the law, and approved by the judgment of the wise and impartial advisers he called to his aid. He was not disturbed for one instant, or deflected from his path one inch, by the extraordinary efforts to confuse or influence him. Cool, clear-headed, determined, he encountered the enemies of the lease boldly, and with equal will disposed of its ill-advised friends and those who wished to use it for speculation. He has consummated the lease in a manner that must satisfy the most capricious, where we believe ten men of a dozen might have failed. There is no one who believes that if it had not been for his manly and reassuring interview in THE CONSTITUTION of the Sunday preceding the lease, there would have been a single bidder at Macon on the 13th. It is folly to think that, if it had not been for the governor's timely trip to New York, the lease would have been ratified at all. As to the hints of corruption and intrigue that have been made concerning this lease, they are as absurd as they are malignant. Such charges fall harmless on the shield of Governor Colquitt. Such insinuations melt away in the light of his character. Never in the history of Georgia has there been a man so wantonly assailed as Governor Colquitt—never a man who has risen so clearly superior to all assault. Had Wilson and McGhee declined the sale would have been closed with the other company in less than an hour, and the buying company would have immediately filled the requirements of extension. If the governor had signed the warranty deed it would have been interesting to have heard the fury with which he would have been denounced—possibly by many of the men who denounced him for not signing it.

But it is all over, and the people will thank the governor for the direct, straightforward, prudent manner in which he has acted, and the success with which he has carried out the will of the legislature—guarding the interests of the state at many points where less firm or devoted men would have sacrificed them. There are possibly many good people who have been misled by the noise and clamor that has been made—these will be the first to recover their bearings when they see that in spite of all forebodings and hindrances, the governor has steered the enterprise through all the shoals, and brought it safe to harbor

Robbing Railroads and the People.

Another important fact in connection with the movement to reduce the duty on steel rails from $28 to $10 a ton has just been developed. Mr. Emory Storrs, an attorney hired by the monopolists, recently boasted in an argument before the ways and means committee that he could get petitions from ten thousand miles of railway in the United States against the proposed reduction. Mr. Storrs has been as good, or almost as good, as his word, and quite a number of railroads have sent in petitions against the reduction. How much the steel rail monopoly paid for these petitions it is of course impossible to say; but the probability is that they are the free offerings of the railways under whose auspices they have been prepared and sent in.

We maintain that these railroad petitions afford a strong—nay, an unanswerable—argument in favor of reduction. Not one of these petitions emanates from a railroad that is not already laid with steel rails; that is not interested in stifling such competition as comparatively cheap steel rails would give to its rivals. Railroads at the north and east are, as a general thing, already equipped with steel rails, and they are not only careless about a reduction in price, but interested in crippling their rivals in the carrying business. They are interested, moreover, in keeping up the rates of freight and passenger fares, and they are not interested in any movement calculated to give the public a share in their profits. In short, all their sympathies are with the railroad monopolists, and the only surprising fact in connection with their present action is that they have not taken it before. The movement in favor of reducing the duty is directly in the interestf of the people, and not primarily in the interest of established roads. Whatever influence the reduction might have in aiding new or projected roads is only to be considered in connection with the fact that cheap rails would enable the old roads to reduce ther rates and place the new ones in a position to compete. The movement is wholly in the interest of the people, and the railroad petitions recently sent into congress give the stress of emphasis to the fact.

It has been stated that the ways and means committee, which is not to be depended upon to meet the public expectation in any matter affecting the tariff, will report in favor of reducing the duty on steel rails to $14 a ton, but it may be said in advance that this reduction will not satisfy the public, but such a report from such a body will be a substantial victory for those who desire to reform the tariff in the interest of the people. There has been a decided change somewhere if a committee which was so profoundly impressed by the influence and wealth of the quinine monopoly as to refuse to report in favor of the repeal of the duty on that drug should now report in favor of reducing the tariff on steel rails one-half. We may say, without offence to the southern and western minority in that body, that earnest tariff reformers look above and beyond the ways and means committee for relief. The reforms that the public demands and insists upon must, at the proper moment, be brought about in open house and independently of any committee that has shown a distressing lack of sensitiveness wherever the interests of the people have been opposed by the jugglery and jobbery of monopolies. The quinine record of the committee is quite sufficient to give the people an adequate idea of what they are to expect, and if that body should report in favor of reducing the duty on steel rails to twenty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents, we should still be of the opinion that the cause of tariff reform had made substantial progress. When the report of the committee comes before the house, the people can then make their influence felt through their representatives. The ways and means committee may succumb to the monopolists, but the people do not propose to sanction even a compromise. The tariff on steel rails must be reduced to the revenue point, which ranges somewhere between $5 and $10 a ton.

A Heroic Address.

One of the happiest and most eloquent orators in a state famous for great orators, Hon. Thomas Hardeman, jr., always makes a brilliant speech. Certain efforts of his stand pre-eminent among the classical, heroic orations with which our history is filled. It is doubtful if he ever made a speech to equal the one that we publish this morning. Prepared for a grand occasion, delivered on historic ground in the presence of a vast crowd that would have inspired the dullest logician, it glows and sparkles with luminous and lofty sentiment from beginning to end. It is needless to say that rich and generous as it appears in THE CONSTITUTION of to-day the cold type cannot convey the splendid fire and coloring that it had when delivered. Those who heard it describe it as a great speech in essence and incidental, and it made an impression on the immense audience that will be lasting. Colonel Hardeman is one of the most popular of Georgia's sons, and his influence is always turned in the direction of the state's best interests. We commend his King's Mountain speech to the attention of our readers, as the interpretation of a great occasion—the illumining of a grand piece of history—full of heroism and chivalry and thoughts that ennoble men and fill the public heart with the flavor of high endeavor.

Death of a Georgia Editor.

To the readers of THE CONSTITUTION, particularly those who have any knowledge of the superabundant vitality that seemed to exalt the young journalist above all contingencies of fate and fortune, the telegram announcing the death of Gregg Wright, the editor of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, will come with something of a shock. He lies dead at the threshold of a brilliant and useful career. He had scarcely attained the fullness of that maturity which gives strength and purpose to endeavor and scops to ambition. He died Sunday, at the residence of ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, after an illness of several weeks, in his twenty-ninth year.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Wright was in all respects the most remarkable figure in southern journalism, particularly when we take into consideration his youth and the character of his work. As a political writer he had few equals anywhere, a fact which was made abundantly manifest during a period ranging from his twenty-second to his twenty-fifth year. He succeeded his father, General A. R. Wright—a most brilliant writer—in the editorial chair of the Chronicle and Sentinel, and not only maintained the reputation of the paper, but gave to the editorial page a brilliancy it had never before possessed. His judgment seemed to be unerring. Those who watched his career at that period with some solicitude on account of his youth will bear us out in the statement that his writings invariably bore the stamp of maturity. He had a genius for political discussion, and instinct and intuition served him in the place of experience. He was strong in paragraphs and stronger in elaborate political essays. His style was purity itself, as direct, as flexible, as vivid and as vigorous as that of Swift. It was utterly without ornament, but it was sometimes made the vehicle of the most terrible sarcasm, and its strength lay in the wonderful simplicity that is either above art altogether or is its highest development.

Personally and socially, Mr. Wright was the most genial and fascinating of men, possessing that quaintness of speech and manner which now and again is one of the most delightfully attractive qualities of genius. He was wont to set the table in a roar, and his humor was quite as engaging, as practical and as unflagging as that which marked the career of Charles F. Browne. His untimely death is a public calamity. The state has lost a son capable of doing her great service, and Georgia journalism has lost its most brilliant representative. Those who knew him intimately—who penetrated the half-cynical coldness with which he met the world, and found a nature fresh, pure, generous and steadfast—will mourn longest at his grave. These, and these alone, know how gentle and how true, how noble and how manly was the heart that has been so suddenly stilled.

The Atlantic for March.

Mr. George Cary Eggleston, of the New York Evening Post, in alluding recently to the Atlantic Monthly, called attention to the fine flavor of individuality which characterizes this the best of our literary magazines. If we attempt seriously to analyze this individuality, it becomes indefinable, but the effect is sufficiently obvious to give the Atlantic a peculiar—we need not say a high—place in our literature. It is a quality that pervades all the contributions, and in all we recognize a similarity, albeit it is not a similarity of kind, nor of degree, nor of tone, nor of thought, nor yet of style. The March number opens with the second paper of "Reminiscences of Washington," which is followed by a not too poetical poem from the pen of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who has a wonderful facility of putting conceits into rhyme. Mr. Horace E. Scudder contributes the details of an exceedingly racy episode in metropolitan society, wherein the situations are striking enough to suggest that perhaps Mr. Scudder is nursing in his mind that much advertised concern the Coming American Comedy. Certainly, he seems to be equal to the task. After various trials and tribulations, which are depicted with almost painful fidelity, Mr. Howells has landed Dr. Boynton and his daughter, Egeria, upon the unpromising shores of a Shaker community, and there the reader is compelled to leave them. The articles in the nature of book reviews—although they are of a far more engaging quality than or dinary critical notices—are entitled "Literary and Philological Manuals," and "A "German Agitator and a French Dilettante." The one short story in the number is of extraordinary power. It is entitled "Hannah "Dawston's Child." Our friend Richard Grant White is on hand again, and this time discusses somewhat heavily of "English Among the English." He concludes his essay by making a confession we have long been expecting him to make—namely, that on at least one occasion his conduct was such that, by comparison, a boor would have been a polished and refined gentleman. He tells us deliberately, and with great glee, how he insulted an English tradesman. The lack of sensibility that allows him to relate the incident convinces us of its truth, and also gives us an idea of the reason that induces the generality of Englishmen to look upon the average American as a well-dressed blackguard. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has an appreciative essay, biographical and critical, upon Washington Irving. It is not in Mr. Warner's happiest style, for, with all the eulogy, there seems to be a lack of sympathy. "The Contributor's "Club" is looking up, and the manifestation in this direction may be called timely. We are promised in the April number of the Atlantic the opening chapters of "The "Stillwater Tragedy," a new serial by Mr. T. B. Aldrich. It will also contain two short stories—one by Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, and the other by Mr. W. H. Bishop, author of "Detmold." It is to be observed that editors are no longer interdicted from copying poems and articles from the Atlantic, the publishers doubtless having discovered that the interdiction was unprofitable.

FILES of the third-term papers should be preserved. If Sherman or Blaine is nominated the democrats need go no further than the Grant papers to find unanswerable reasons why the republican nominee should not be elected.

JOHN SHERMAN will have to re-establish the loyal league if he proposes to carry a majority of the southern delegates.

TWELVE men of different opinions composed a Sherman mass meeting in Brooklyn the other day. With enemies at home and no friends abroad, the Sherman outlook is gloomy. But the revenue inspectors are jubilant as ever.

ISN'T it getting about time to hear from Sir Patrick Tudor, who went on horseback to Patagonia for the purpose of establishing direct trade in trace-chains and bridle-bits between the two countries?

THE law forbidding smoking on the streets of Boston has been repealed. But it is too late. The men have already taken to rubbing snuff and parting their hair in the middle. Some reforms suffer by delay.

THE Rev. Mr. Cowley wept when the jury found him guilty. By employing Tommy Sherman, of Brooklyn, the weeping could have come in at the proper place. Our criminals are growing very thoughtless in regard to these things, and their thoughtlessness is highly reprehensible.

THERE seems to be an old difficulty between Speaker Randall and Weaver, of Iowa. The consequence is, in spite of everything Weaver can do, the speaker refuses to recognize him.

AN enterprising gentleman named Smith was recently married in Tennessee to Miss Lou Warter. There would be significance in this if the man wasn't named Smith; and yet it may be claimed that he has met his Warter—Lou.

IT must perplex John Sherman to be confronted by the solemn fact that the republicans of Ohio are for Blaine. Nevertheless, Sherman is still wiggling for the southern delegates, and is making other efforts to conceal his sickness from his friends.

A WESTERN menagerie is exhibiting a reformed Louisiana witness at popular prices of admission.

IT is stated on tolerably good authority that Indians will lie. They are probably the humorists alluded to recently by the Hon. Eli Perkins. The Hon. Eli, by the by, appears to have vacated the premises.

TWO man who wrote the "Bourbon Ballads" in the New York Tribune has written a comic opera. He appears to be capable of anything. The only wonder is that he didn't meet some wayside post on the road and rob him of a comic opera or a political epic.

IT is beginning to look as though Bishop, of Ohio, would swing naturally into the second place on the democratic ticket. "Me and Ferguson" could carry that state once more into the harbor of democracy.

IF newspapers are compelled by the paper-makers' ring to raise their prices, the tax will fall directly on the reading public. Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the reading public to lend its influence in the direction of free trade in paper. When Canadian paper-makers can afford to pay the duty of twenty per centum and still sell their goods to American consumers at a profit, it is about time for congress to move in the matter.

RENO is allowed to resign, and so is the country, but the country would have been much more resigned if Reno had been dismissed in disgrace.

PROFESSOR PROCTOR says Queen Victoria is a woman of small mind. And yet she is not above chasing and catching her own fleas, and when she catches one, she spits on her fingers to hold him the same as any other woman. And she don't send postal cards to the newspapers. Really, we look upon the queen as an ornament to her sex.

IN GENERAL.

—Kite tails will feel lost when telegraph wires have been put under ground.

—Ex-Governor Robinson, of New York, has settled down at his home in Elmira.

—Comfortable stoves of an improved pattern are in use in nearly all the street-cars of Brooklyn.

—If things go on in this way Mr. Sherman will be obliged to offer a reward for the capture and identification of his boom.

—It is noticeable that it is the young men in the republican party who are booming for Blaine.

—People who listen to Parnell do not know whether he is a poor tenant, a rich landlord or a natural-born agitator.

—Great things are predicted of the painting Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt will exhibit at this year's salon—subject: "A Young Girl and Death."

—Sir Edward Thornton has served his government during twelve years in Washington His father served during thirteen years here.

—There is a rivalry between the congregation of Dr. Hall's church and that of Dr. Tyng's as to which possesses the most beautiful female worshipers.

—Hon. Samuel J. Tilden sustained a severe fall Thursday by coming in contact with a messenger on the steps of the Third national bank, on Nassau street.

—There is little hope of a reduction in the price of paper until the editorial waste baskets begin to pour the spring poetry upon the market.

—M. Alexandre Dumas, jr., says the Paris Figaro, is a man who thinks freely without descending to the level of what is vulgarly known as a free-thinker.

—A telegram from Ottawa, Canada, reports that the valuable jewel lost by the Princess Louise at the time of her recent accident has been found in the sleigh.

—All the ladies at Washington agree that Mrs. Hayes makes a better president than Mr. Hayes, and that she ought to have a second term.

—A Philadelphia newspaper describes the Edison lamp globe as "the size of a lady's fist," which is about as definite as a certain recipe, in which one of the ingredients was "as big as a piece of chalk."

—An on dit is to the effect that Charles E Smith, late editor of the Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal, is to take charge of the Philadelphia Press, which is to be run as a third-term paper.

—King Cetewayo is said to be a man of simple and abstemious habits. He does not drink to any excess and does not smoke, his reason for not doing so being that "it would spoil the color of his teeth."

—A man went down to Wall street yesterday, and by a rise in the market cleared $1,000. This morning he tried the same racket, and in just half an hour he didn't have money enough to take him across the ferry.—New York Evening Express.

—Lord Penzance, dean of Arches, recently suspended the Rev. William Anwyl Roberts, vicar of Llandyfuan-cum-Llaufarmathafarneithaf, near Llangefui, Anglesey, from his charge for three years, for drunkenness.

—The latest advices from Canada are that the black and blue spot on the left ear of Louise is gradually assuming a lighter hue, and it is believed that Lorne's shattered pants can be repaired without recourse to the contingent fund.

—Elmira Free Press: A corner in coffins is threatened in Chicago. Retrenchment and reform demand, accordingly, that everybody in that locality shall postpone his dying as long as possible.

—It is no secret that Patrick John Campbell's wife dislikes living in Canada, and after getting her royal ears barked and losing a $20,000 diamond she must be more than ever convinced that it is a beastly country.

—It is said that Samuel J. Tilden and Whitelaw Reid both have a custom of putting their boots in the bureau drawers and throwing their clean dickeys under the bed. They all do it sooner or later. They ought to have married forty years ago.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

—On March 3, the anniversary of the coronation of the king of Italy, a grand service will be held at the Sixtine Chapel, Rome. The king and queen seem to be gaining favor with their subjects. They were applauded on returning to the palace from the opening of parliament.

—The German government has recently rechristened no less than 680 places in Alsace-Lorraine, giving them German names in the place of French. The Official Journal explains that the names were originally German, the same as are now assigned, and that under French rule they were simply translated.

—The beautiful poem, "Curfew shall not ring to-night," was written by Miss Rosa Harwick in April, 1867. She was born in Mishawaka, Ind., July 18, 1853, and was consequently only seventeen years old when the ballad was written. In 1871 she was married to Edmund C. Thorpe, and now lives in Litchfield, Mich. The poem was first published in the Detroit Commercial Advertiser in 1870.

—General Longstreet is of the opinion that Grant can carry Georgia. He says there are thousands of whites in the state who will vote for him, and that the blacks will be solid for him. This accords with the views expressed in the Globe-Democrat, that the nomination of Grant would break the color line in the south as no other nomination would. If Grant could carry Georgia, he certainly could carry Florida and South Carolina, and perhaps Mississippi.

—The Boston Journal tells this story: "Charley, said a good-natured parent to his son, six months ago, "there is a package of railroad bonds, the face value of which is $30,000. As they will never be worth anything in my day, you may keep them for your children." Charley put them in his strong box, and forgot all about the transaction. Yesterday he thought he would look and see what those bonds were; and after ascertaining their title he was informed by a broker that they were worth just $27,750.

—Ex-Senator Pomeroy writes from North Carolina, where he is working a gold mine: "My process I invented. It's a grand one—none like it on the earth—and none in heaven, I am sure—for where the streets are paved with gold, what need have we for mining it? I have no '$1,000 a week,' but I do make enough to pay expenses, and that is pretty well in the start. I live in a house of two rooms—a negro boy to cook, and have a nephew with me and one other white man; all the rest are of the colored persuasion, but good men, the best and cheapest laborers I ever saw."

—Mrs. Hicks-Lord, the somewhat famous New York widow, has recently had made for herself twenty-four peignoirs, or night robes, at an expense of nearly $2,000. The combination of fine Hamburg embroideries, hand sewed tuckings and puffs, laces and Nainsook muslin that make up these possible wedding garments, are fully described by a reporter, and are simply wonderful. The Troy Times is reminded by the description of a young lady who was married in that city recently, and who remarked, in a guileless and simple maiden childishness to a near friend: "Charley, you just ought to see my underclothing; it is simply up."

The Great Extortion.

St. Louis Republican.

Protection sometimes amounts to extortion. The rise in print paper is an instance of it.

Bainbridge Democrat.

The price of printing paper is still booming. Can't congress put that article on the free list; or is it asking too much of that distinguished body.

Cleveland Advertiser.

Let the people call upon their members in congress to take off the tariffs on all the chemicals necessary for the manufacture of paper and off the paper itself.

Thomasville Times.

If the Georgia delegation in congress would quit quarreling among themselves and unite in an earnest effort to remove the ruinous tax on paper, steel rails, and a few other things, their constituents would not think any the less of them.

New Oaleans City Item.

It is extraordinary that an advance of 50 per cent should be demanded for the product all along the line. This could not have been accomplished save by a combination among the manufacturers, based upon the fact that under our tariff rates foreign competition is out of the question.

Barnesville Gazette.

The question of putting printing paper on the free list is now being agitated before congress, and we would urge that it be done by all means. Nothing now before congress is so calculated to be of universal benefit to the people of the United States. To make paper absolutely free of duty is what the needs of the people now demand.

Albany Evening Advertiser.

The power to break the monopoly rests alone with congress, and the people should see to it that their representatives give the subject that attention which their interests so imperatively demand. Let the duty on any and all ingredients used in the manufacture of paper be removed so it can no longer be used by a combination as a subterfuge behind which to hide their extortions.

Italian Timber Gazette.

The price of paper and printing material are still advancing and several leading journals have already raised their subscription prices and charges for advertising, and many others will soon be compelled to do the same—or burst. Yes, and all that could be prevented, too, if our charming representatives in congress would let politics alone for a little while, and tackle that obnoxious tariff.

Philadelphia Record.

Now comes the "book and paper trade association," and has its little say against any attack upon the sacred tariff it pleads, infancy, of course. This is the conventional plea of the protectionists, and the country is familiar with it. Not to make it would be contrary to all precedent. But what thriving and lusty babes those fat monopolies have grown to be! Are they never to be of age? Is a "paternal government" to feed them always? These infants are getting too numerous and troublesome, and they seem to be about to take undue possession of the house. The country is tired of dandling them. They are becoming altogether too heavy to carry. The domestic exchequer runs low at the drain of their continued and importunate demands, while the household larder becomes lean and scant from the cost of supplying them with toys and sweetmeats. The people are paying too much for taffy. Could not these feeble children be farmed out somewhere? Why not turn them loose and let them rough it for awhile, that, peradventure, they may grow strong and ultimately be able to shift for themselves? Too much nursing, even of an "infantile industry," is injudicious, and an excess of tender rearing undoes the petted darling to hold his own in the stern battle of life. Maybe that is what is the matter now.

What Tilden Would Have Done.

Louisville Courier-Journal, February 17.

The loss of the presidency in 1877 was in no wise the fault of Mr. Tilden. As a candidate he had done more than commonly fails to the lot of a candidate. He had vindicated all that had been promised in his name, and had won his party its first national triumph in 20 years. It is not the business of candidates to count the votes cast for them, to sum up the returns, to declare the result of the election, and to seat themselves in office. With respect to pre-idential elections, these post-electoral duties are lodged with congress. Foreseeing this, Mr. Tilden prepared a plan of procedure, sustained by constitutional precedents, which was submitted to the house by the chairman of its judiciary committee, Proctor Knott, who made a very able speech upon it. Mr. Tilden contributed to this plan a magazine of material to support a peaceful constitutional battle in the house; and he left himself ready to carry out, at the risk, of his life, whatever resolution his party friends in congress should come to. Mr. Tilden's plan, Mr. Knott's report was set aside in favor of the electoral tribunal bill, hatched in the secrecy of a committee room, and precipitated upon congress and rushed through the two houses as if it were an egg in danger of rotting by exposure to the air. This took the whole case out of Mr. Tilden's hands and those who thus betrayed him have ever since and are now doing their best to defame and degrade him.

The Georgia Republicans.

Manchester Union.

The republicans of Georgia are going through the motions, just as though they were really a power in the politics of the country. They will hold a state convention in April, and elect a full set of delegates to the Chicago convention. And the votes of these twenty-two delegates will count just as much in determining the action of the convention as the twenty-two from Iowa. It is such reflections as this that cause the Blaine organs to mourn in spirit and refuse to be comforted.

The Washburnes By and By.

Detroit Herald.

The Washburnes are all for Grant, as far as heard from. They are—

Elihu B.
And Cadwallader C.,
And William D.,
And Israel G.,
Each of whom swear that he
Is at his bonnet no white house bee,
But they secretly hope to get there by and by.

Copied From Massachusetts

Washington Post.

The laws of southern states which have been and are most severely denounced by the radical press are those which have been copied from the statute-books of republican states in the north. A fresh illustration of this is the howl raised against the proposed registration law of South Carolina, because it embraces the Massachusetts provision that a voter must be able to read.

Comparatively Cheap Enough.

Springfield Republican.

There is a good deal of ungrateful grumbling because it cost the 45th congress $13,366 to bury six of its members. Land? No other six of the whole body were disposed of so cheaply. It is less than $2,500 apiece.

The Clashing Booms.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There was a big Blaine boom in Columbus, Ohio, last night. The Blaine boom is not hurting the Grant movement, but it has already put the Sherman movement in its little grave.

Politically Mum.

Eatonton Messenger.

Your Uncle Sammy Tilden is mighty particular about correcting rumors that concern his matrimonial intentions, but when it comes to his political affairs he's mum, that what he is—mum.

Schurz's Scheme.

Chicago Times.

Bayard and Morrison is said to be the Schurz ticket in the event of Grant's nomination; but, in mercy to Bayard and Morrison, won't Mr Schurz please withdraw his support?

The Pennsylvania Republican Platform.

Washington Review and Examiner.

Resolved, That the 58 delegates to the national convention shall vote as one man.
Resolved, That Don Cameron is that one man.

Logan's Rebellious Property.

Chicago Times.

If John Logan owns Illinois, and means to deliver her to Grant, he had better come out this way by lightning express. His property is in revolt. Something has broken loose.

The Malaesty of the Grant Boom.

New York Tribune.

Suppose Senators Conkling and Cameron should withdraw their support from the Grant boom, how long would it remain in existence?

The War and Mr. Bayard.

Springfield Republican.

The New York Sun insists on dragging out Thomas F. Bayard's secession speech at Dover in June, 1861.

Who Will Not Get It.

Springfield Republican.

What the extra session planned, the regular session has begun to waste, and the democratic party will not get the increase.

Dying of Dignity.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Bayard boom is dying slowly, dying. Too much dignity in it.

STOVES, TIN, PIPE, TIN-WARE, ETC.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO MERCHANTS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

We Have in Stock:

600 Cooking Stoves.
200 boxes Roofing Tin,
100 boxes Bright Tin,
100 bundles Pipe and Pan Iron,
6000 dollars worth Deep and Plain Stamped Tin-ware,
100 Marbleized Iron Mantels and Grates,
100 dozen O. G. Pails,
400 dozen Coffee Pots, Tin Buckets, Pails, Cups, etc.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
40000 feet Gas and Water Pipe and Fittings.

IN FACT, ANYTHING YOU MAY WANT IN OUR LINE,

ALL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

This stock must be seen to be appreciated. So, give us a call, examine for yourselves and be convinced. Come and see.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

479 feb21—d3m sun tues wed.

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY

The Famous N. Y. Clothing House,

7 WHITEHALL STREET,

In Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

The counters must be cleared for the Spring Stock. Bargains in every Department.

651 feb1—d3m sun wed fri then d3m &wky6m 2d pg

The Two Glasses.

There sat two glasses filled to the brim,
On a rich man's table, rim to rim.
One was ruddy and red as blood,
And one was clear as the crystal flood.
Said the glass of wine to the paler brother,
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other.
I can tell of banquet, and revel, and mirth;
And the proudest and grandest souls on earth
Fell under my touch, as though struck by blight,
Where I was king, for I ruled in might.
From the heads of kings I have torn the crown,
From the height of fame I have hurled men down.
I have blasted many an honored name,
I have taken virtue and given shame.
I have tempted the youth with a sip, a taste
That has made his future a barren waste.
Far greater than a king am I,
Or any army beneath the sky!
I have made the arm of the driver fail,
And sent the train from the iron rail.
I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me;
For they said: 'Behold how great you be!'
Fame, strength, wealth, genius before me fall,
And my might and power are over all!
Ho! ho! pale brother," laughed the wine,
"Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"
Said the water glass, "I cannot boast
Of a king dethroned, or a murdered host.
I can tell of a heart once crushed and sad
By crystal drops made light and glad.
Of thirsts I've quenched and hours I've saved,
Of hands I have cooled and souls I have saved.
I have leaped through the valleys and dashed
down the mountain,
Flowed in the river and played in the fountain;
I fell through the sunshine in rain from on high,
And painted in beauty the bow in the sky.
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and pain,
I have made the parched meadows grow fertile
with grain;
I can tell of the powerful wheels of the mill
That ground out the grain and turned at my will.
I can tell of manhood debased by you
That I have lifted and crowned anew.
I cheer, I help, I

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Felton, Ark., says:

"After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says:

"I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had any medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

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TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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PERRY, HOUSTON COUNTY, GA.

We have known "Swift's Syphilitic Specific" tested in hundreds of obstinate cases of Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, etc, and testify that it made the most perfect and permanent cures in every case.

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J. L. WARREN, of firm of J. W. Lathrop & Co., Savannah, Ga.
ED. JACKSON, Dep't Clk Sup'r Ct.
MAJ. WM BRUNSON,
GEN. ELI WARREN,
J. W. WIMBERLY,
DR. J. C. GILBERT, Druggist.
J. W. MANN, County Treas'r.
WM D. PIERCE, Sh'ff.
COL. C. C. DUNCAN,
MESSRS DAY & GORDON.

We are personally acquainted with the gentlemen whose signatures appear to the above certificate. They are citizens of said county, of the highest respectability and character.

A. S. GILES, Ordinary Houston Co., Ga.
D. H. CULLEN, Clerk Superior Court Houston Co., Ga.

I am personally acquainted with the proprietor, and also with many of the gentlemen whose signatures appear to the foregoing certificates. They are men of high character and standing.

A. H. COLQUITT, Governor of Georgia.

Prepared only by the SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

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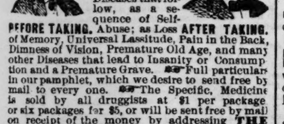
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MAR



English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-

BEFORE TAKING. Abuse; as Loss AFTER TAKING.

of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. ☞Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta a Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN LAMAR.

1284 oct11—d&w

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

AS A Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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WE DO NOT MAKE AUCTION WORK, and parties peddling or selling at auction inferior work under our brand, will be liable to prosecution. We invite correspondence from reliable dealers who want honest work. Send for cuts and prices.

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983 dec30—d2m tues thur sat

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
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Commencing Sunday next, February 1st, 1880.

A SPECIAL CHURCH TRAIN will be run over this Road as follows:

Leave Covington..... 8 00 a m
Leave Conyers..... 8 30 a m
Leave Lithonia..... 8 46 a m
Leave Stone Mountain..... 9 05 a m
Leave Clarkston..... 9 20 a m
Leave Decatur..... 9 31 a m
Arrive Atlanta..... 10 00 a m
Leave Atlanta..... 1 30 p m
Leave Decatur..... 1 51 p m
Leave Clarkston..... 2 01 p m
Leave Stone Mountain..... 2 16 p m
Leave Lithonia..... 2 34 p m
Leave Conyers..... 2 48 p m
Arrive Covington..... 3 16 p m

E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

☞Papers at Decatur, Stone Mountain, Lithonia, Conyers and Covington, having contracts with the road will copy.

621 jan30—dtf

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Macon Telegraph doesn't believe in the behavior of the average theater goer.

—Chattooga county is listening for the Lookout Mountain railroad.

—Americus is troubled with the whooping-cough.

—Cedartown had a small fire the other day.

—Hamilton can accommodate a thousand summer guests.

—The Hamilton Journal says that Mayor Mumford, of Talbotton, has "trapped the Standard for a grocery establishment."

—Tallulah falls will have a large summer hotel when the seasons opens.

—Mr. A. D. Hogg was married recently to Miss Laura Fielder, a daughter of Colonel Herbert Fielder.

—The Darien Gazette corrects the statement made by a Washington correspondent to the effect that Mr. Grubb had proposed Dr. Felton as a candidate for rpesident.

—Cedartown Advertiser: Ben Peak, a dwarfish negro 4½ feet high, and weighing 120 pounds, is known to have eaten recently at one sitting, in this place, 2 boxes canned salmons, 1 pound of soda crackers, ½ pound of candy, and one pound of butter without bread. And upon this conglomerated mass of edibles he drank a quart of cold water. His anatomy wasn't seriously disarranged when last heard from.

—Oglethorpe Echo: A man from Wilkes county last week came over into Oglethorpe and seized upon a horse over which he held a mortgage and which the present owner had innocently traded for. But our man was up to snuff and mildly insinuated to his unwelcome visitor that if the horse was taken from him a certain individual would be reported for selling liquor without a license. The man from Wilkes said he was only joking—that he wouldn't pick up the darned old horse if he found it in the road.

—Oglethorpe Echo: We heard Dr. Kinnebrew remark recently that he can remember when six and eight horse wagons were in common use. Then farmers dropped to four-horse teams, next to two, and now we are dwindling into one-horse wagons. We had noticed this before, and expect by the time the next census is taken to see crops moved around on wheelbarrows. This shows that the days of big plantations are at an end. Farming is now carried on in a narrow-gauge, and the day is not far distant when 100-acre farms will dot our county from center to circumference.

—Washington Gazette: Eleven thousand bales of cotton have been shipped from the depot at this place since the first of last September, and before the cotton year is out there will probably be several thousand added to this amount. There are also one or two hundred bales in Green's warehouse. About three-quarters of a million dollars will be realized from the cotton shipped from this place during the current cotton year—a snug sum. If we could manage to keep a good per cent of this amount in the county from every cotton crop, it would be only a question of time when we would be independent of the world, and not a long time at that.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Arrest of a Russian in Paris—The Irish Famine.

LONDON, February 21.—The Times' Paris dispatch says the demand of Russia for the extradition of Hartman has been referred, by Premier Freycinet, to the minister of justice. It is stated that some reactionary deputies applied for the man's release, but were told if it appeared that he was connected with the Moscow attempt the government would surrender him to the Russian authorities.

An official dispatch from Donzolum, dated 15th inst., says an engagement had occurred between the Russian troops and the Turcomans, in which the latter were completely defeated with a loss of twenty-five killed. They were pursued forty versts when nightfall prevented the enemy from complete annihilation. No losses on the Russian side.

The council of ministers to-day discussed the question of the extradition of Hartman, but no decision was arrived at. Prince Orloff, the Russian ambassador here, has promised to speedily communicate the documents justifying the extradition of the prisoner.

The Russian arrested on the 17th, in Champs D'Elysees, Paris, charged with being connected with the Moscow explosion, is named Karl, alias Myer, alias Hartman, and he is believed to be the same man who rented and occupied the house in Moscow where the explosion of the mine under the railway was operated. If this is established to the satisfaction of the French government, he will be surrendered as a common murderer, although there is no extradition treaty between France and Russia. The statement published this morning that some reactionary deputies have applied for the man's release, but were told that if it appeared that the man was connected with the Moscow attempt he would be surrendered to the Russian authorities, is erroneous. The facts seem to be that the three leaders of the republican groups (not reactionists) asked Premier De Freycinet whether the man is charged with a political or common law offence, and the premier referred them to M. Cazot, minister of justice.

A dispatch from Paris says that M. Cazot claimed for the government perfect freedom to take whatever course it might think advisable, assuming the entire responsibility. M. Taillandier, republican member of the chamber of deputies, expressed dissatisfaction with this reply, but said he would refer it to his colleagues at the next meeting of the extreme left. The irreconciable organs are highly indignant at the arrest. The Mot d'Ordre, Raphael, Lanterne and Justice regard the alleged offence as absolutely political.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, February 21.—A dispatch from Rome to the Standard says: Strictly confidential reports respecting the nature of the agitation in Ireland have reached the pope, which show that three-fourths of it is due to the spirit of socialism. Very precise instructions to the Irish bishops, therefore, are being prepared exhorting them to take care that in relieving the distress they don't play into the hands of those who are working for political objects.

A Paris dispatch to the Times says that the archbishop of Bordeaux, in forwarding 500 francs to the Catholic archbishop of Dublin, says that France and Ireland are inseparable and recalls a community of faith and long-standing exchange of sympathy.

ITALY.

ROME, February 21.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Signor Brin, formerly minister of marine, declared that the double-turreted iron-clad Duilio is absolutely superior to all iron-clad in the world for the power of machinery and amount, and only slightly excelled by the British iron-clad Alexandra for speed. The minister of marine confirmed Signor Brin's statement, and said it was indispensable for large iron-clads to have numerous torpedo boats. The chamber then passed a resolution of satisfaction and thanks to the construction of the vessel.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 22.—A committee composed of senators and members of the chamber of deputies have requested Premier Canovas del Castillo, to negotiate with England and the United States for the reduction of the duties on raisins and oranges. He has promised to examine the question.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 20.—To-morrow the queen will hold a state drawing-room at Buckingham palace, and the attendance will be unusually large, for the purpose of reviving London society, and particularly London shop-keepers' accounts at the court end of this tearful trading metropolis. I learn that this and other court festivities are at the instance of Lord Beaconsfield, who loves the glitter and dazzling display which catch and singe into quietness the popular bounding, troublesome moth. For the first time a courtesy is manifested toward certain of the general press over and above "Jeems Yellowplush," of the court newsmongers journals, and many foreign newspaper representatives have availed themselves of a ticket to the palatial show even at the expense of a new suit, some discomfort and much enjoyable criticism of real and unreal life.

There is increasing indignation among people here over the dastardly attempt to assassinate the imperial family of Russia. This feeling is heightened by the fact that the duchess of Edinburgh is at present an inmate of the winter palace. Yet the duke of Edinburgh went to the London Royalty theater a few hours after hearing of the explosion. His conduct in this particular excites much unfavorable comment.

TURKEY.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 21.—Colonel Synge, whom Sir Austin Layard sent last month to distribute relief among the Musselman refugees in eastern Roumania, has been captured, together with his wife, by Greek brigands near Salonica. The bandits demand a large ransom for their release. Colonel Synge writes to the British consul at Salonica, urging him to prevent the dispatch of troops, as the brigands threaten to kill both him and wife if an armed force is sent against them. Layard has ordered the British gunboat Rapid to proceed to Salonica to inquire what is the best course to pursue for their liberties.

BONDS, STOCKS & INTEREST

I BUY AND SELL

ALL KINDS of BONDS & STOCKS

And allow interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM,

on money left two or more months.

JOHN M. JAMES,

809 dec22—d3m & wky 1m head finst cp

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 23, 1880.

The bond and stock market is very active and fluctuations are constantly taking place. We quote the market as follows:

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s.....	95@ 97	Atlanta W'k's 7s	106@108
Georgia 6s.....	107@109	Atlanta City 7s	106@118
Georgia 7s.....	111@113	Atlanta City 8s	111@118
Ga. 7s gold.....	112@114	Atlanta 10s.....	114@116
Georgia 8s.....	114@115	Augusta City 7s	104@106
Ala. "A" bonds (pay at rate 2 1-4 years: 3 @ 5, 4 @ 6 ct: 10 years 6 @ 7 ct: 5 @ 8 ct)	65@ 67	Sav. City 8s, new	80@ 82
		Macon City.....	80@ 82
		Columbus City..	72@ 75
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	111@113	Ga. R. R. 6s.....	100@101
Atlanta 6s.....	100@102	Central R. R. 7s	110@112
		W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	113@115

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.....	103@106	South Wes R.R.	105@106
Central R. R.....	98@100	Atlanta Str't R.R.	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	114@116		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

LONDON, February 23—7:00 p. m.—Consols 98 3-16 for money: 98¾ on account. Erie 49¾. The rate of discount for three months bills in open market is 2¼@2⅝. Amount of bullion withdrawn from bank to-day on balance is £93,000.

PARIS, February 23—2:30 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 45c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 23, 1880.

To-day being legal holiday the cotton markets throughout the country were closed.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon.....	17
Air Line Railroad.....	74
Georgia Railroad.....	2
Central Railroad.....	168
Western and Atlantic Railroad.....	35
West Point Railroad.....	92
Total.....	382
Receipts previously.....	100,227
Total.....	100,610
Stock Sept. 1.....	249
Grand total.....	100,859

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day.....	189
Shipments previously.....	87,865
Total.....	88,054
Stock on hand.....	12,805

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 23. — noon — Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 7 5-16: middling Orleans 7 7-16; sales 6,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000; receipts 16,100; all american; futures opened cheaper, but the decline has since been partially recovered; uplands low middling clause February delivery 7¾; February and March 7¾, also 7 7-32; March and April delivery 7 7-32, also 7¾; April and May delivery 7¾; May and June delivery 7 9-32; June and July delivery 7 ;16; July and August delivery 7 11 3', also 7⅝; August and September delivery 7⅝, also 7 7-16, also 7 13 32; September and October delivery 7⅝; October and November delivery 7.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 23, 1880.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Lime—Active and firm: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 85c: less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.80 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat: Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₰ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₰ bbl.: marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₰ bbl.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Paper—Market firm: Manilla paper No. 1 in rolls 9@9½ ₰ lb; straw 8½c ₰ lb: No. 8 7@8c ₰ lb; wrapping 5@6c ₰ lb: straw 3½@4½c ₰ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 9@10c; for wheat, 10@11c; bran bags 15@18; second-hand bags scarce.

ATLANTA, February 23. — Hides—Market active: we quote dry flint 12½@14; dry salt 12½; wet salted 7@7½. Furs active and higher: minks, good, 25@60; otter $2.00@$3.00; beaver $1.00@$2.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, February 23 — Leather—Market firm at quotations: hemlock good, 30c; hemlock G. D. 28c; hemlock P. D. 26@22c; white oak sole 40@45c; harness leather 40@45c.

ATLANTA, February 23. — Plastering Hair — Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c: laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Hay — Market well supplied; choice Timothy $1.35; choice mixed $1.30; prime mixed $1.25.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Salt—Liverpool $1.30; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Wool—Firm and in demand; washed 33@40c; unwashed 25@30c; burry 15@20c.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Iron Ties—The demand is very light and offerings are limited.

ATLANTA, February 2 —Bagging—Stock light; 1¾ ₰ 10½c.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Peas—Stock 85@90c; white $1.25.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Tallow—Market firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Rye—None on mar ket.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Wheat Bran—95c@ $1.00.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, February 23.—The market continues very firm, and no changes have been reported within the last day or two, yet the tendency is upward and the tone of the market indicates a further advance of some goods during the coming week. Business is very active. We quote: Horse shoes $7.00; mule $8.00: Horse shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $6.00@$10.00. Trace-chains 60@70: good demand. Shovels $10.00@$13.00. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.50@$10.00 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $5.50. Cotton rope 22. Sweed iron 6c; rolled (or merchant bar) 5½ rate. Haiman plow stocks in demand at $2.00: Haiman's steel plow hoes active at 9½c per pound; plow steel 7½c; cast steel 17c. Nails, basis 10d, $3.75. Powder, rifle $6.15; blasting $3.35. Bar lead 8: shot $2.00.

Specially reported by S. B. Lowe, dealer in metals.

CHATTANOOGA, February 23.—We have but little change to note in prices or amount of business done for the past week. The market appears to have settled down to a steady basis with regular prices at about the following quotations:

No. 1 foundry.....	$40.00
No. 2 foundry.....	37.00 @39.00
Gray forge.....	36.00@37 00
White and mottled.....	35 0)
Bar iron.....	4¼ rate
Nails.....	5¾ rate
Old car-wheels, wrought scrap, cast scrap, iron ore, standard analysis...₰	2.25@2.75

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 23.—Coffee—Is active and firm with an upward tendency: Rio 14½@19½: old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees continue steady at former prices: old government Java 28@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Market active and firm; standard A 10½@10¾; granulated 11; cut loaf 12¾@12¾; powdered 11¾@12; white extra C 10; yellow C 8½@9. New Orleans sugars unchanged at 8½@10½. Molasses—Firm: hhds 28; tierces 29; barrels 30 syrups—In good demand; New Orleans 45@65. Teas—The market at present is very steady: Oolong 25@60; Japan 40@$1.00: Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 7; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.30@$1.25; ginger, mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25; Crackers—Firm and steady: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 6; ginger snaps 7½. Candy—12@12½c for assorted stick. Mackerel—In good demand: No. 1 medium, half barrels, $5.50@$7.00; No. 2 do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $4.00@$4.50. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—In good demand; fair 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

Country Produce.

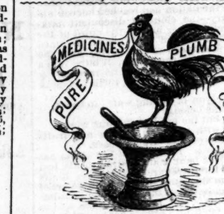
ATLANTA, February 23.—Eggs—Receipts are equal to demand and dealers report a good trade. Butter—Choice roll butter is in good demand; low grades are plentiful and dull; we quote choice roll 20@22c. Poultry—Live chickens in good demand; hens 22 @25c. Dres-ed Poultry—In very active demand wi h moderate stocks on market; we quote chickens 8@10c; turkeys 11@12c. Sweet Potatoes—Supply moderate; we quote 90c@$ .00. Irish Potatoes—Choice eastern seed 12.75@$3.00. Dried Fruit—Dull; we quote peeled peaches 12c; unpeeled 5@6c; dried apples 3@7c. Wax—20c; large lots would bring more. Cabbage—Receipts are inadequate for the demand. Apples—Mid choice lots command good prices. Onions—$2.50@$3.00 and very active. Feathers—Choice white geese, 60c; prime 45c; common mixed 30@40c. Cheese—Choice cream 13½c. Low grades range from 12½@15c.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, February 21.—Cotton goods are firm at unchanged figures. For the season trade is reasonably active.

Solid prints.....	7½
French, new designs.....	7½@ 8
Prints, past designs.....	7
Fine brown sheetings.....	7 @10
¾ brown shirting, standard.....	6½
⅞ " "	5½
4-4 " sheeting.....	6½
⅞ " drills.....	5
⅞ bleached.....	6 @ 7
¾ "	7 @10
⅞ "	8 @12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs.....	9½
8-oz. "	@13½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes.....	11 @11½
Cambrics, sharp.....	7½
Ticks, mattress.....	8 @11
" Feather.....	18 @19
Yarns.....	$1.17

DRUGS, PAINTS, AND OILS



DEALERS IN

Pure Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

26 WHITEHALL STREET.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS, BRANDIES, Wines, Whiskies, etc.

D. B. PLUMB & CO.,

26 WHITEHALL STREET.

Fine Perfumery

ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY OF CHOICE Handkerchief Extracts, of the latest and most fashionable kinds, among which are Wedding March Boquet, Tally Ho, Rose Geranium, Jockey Club, Fascination, Marechal Nell Rose, Ejenia, Heliotrope, Patchouly, etc. Also, the old and favorite stand-by, Plumb's Cologne Water and Cashmere Bouquet Water.

D. B. PLUMB & CO'S,

26 WHITEHALL STREET.

jan25—dtf

SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,

PHOTOGRAPHIC Stock Depot

—AND—

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.

63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.

FRESH DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, A large assortment of fine Toilet Articles HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES constantly on hand; also, Imported Brandies, Champagnes, French and German Wines and best brands of Whisky for medical purpose. 726 jan1—dly

Julian Allen & Co.,

Of Statesville, N. C., manufacture THE GOLDEN BELL CIGARETTE, of pure, selected, Golden Yellow North Carolina Tobacco. THE BLUE RIDGE CIGARETTE, of pure, selected dark North Carolina Tobacco. JOHN JONES, JR., Agent, Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

676 jan27—d1y tues sun

Go for Them!

100 CHOICE PEACH TREES FOR...$10.00
100 Apple Trees for..... 10.00
100 Grape Vines for..... 10.00
200 Strawberry Plants for..... 10.00
100 Roses, from 25¢ in. For..... 10.00
100 Geraniums for..... 10.00
100 Heleotrope for..... 10.00
100 Fuchias for..... 10.00
150 Verbenas for..... 10.00
100 Asparagus Roots, best colossal, for..... 2 00

Call and examine my stock, for I have no agents and no peddlers, at

A. LAMBERT'S
Central Nurseries, near Cemetery.

659 feb1—dlm

A. GROSSMAN & CO.

Wholesale Manufacturers of

Saddles, Harness, COLLARS, BRIDLES, Etc.,

No. 76 MAIN STREET, third door below Pearl St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

10 feb3—d1m tues fri

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., October 5, 1879

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th, instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta...	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta...	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens ...	3 15 p m	" Macon.....	6 05 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 13 a m
" Camak ...	1 13 p m	" Camak.....	11 31 a m
" Milled'v'e	12 30 p m	" Washig'n	1.10 45 a m
Ar. Macon...	6 30 p m	" Athens.....	9 15 a m
" Augusta..	5 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta...	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta.....5 05 p m	Lv'e Covington. 5 40 a m
Ar. Covington...7 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta.... 7 40 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily, except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta 12:00 noon	Lv'e Decatur..1:30 p. m.
Ar'e Decatur 12:25 p. m.	Ar've Atlanta 1:55 p. m.

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta....6 20 p m	Lv'e Augusta...5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta...6 30 p m	Ar. Atlanta.... 5 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Scrofulous children, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a reading notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the propriety of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family medicines.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Finid Extract of Rosadalis.

Rev. R. A. Wilson, Church of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of La Grippe, and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Methodist E. Conference, South, says he has known Rosadalis tested by others, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Draves & Co., Druggists, Gordonville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Isaac T. G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every bottle. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman ad child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

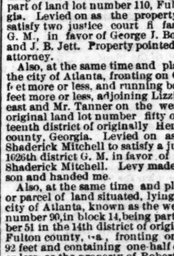
JNO. P. HENRY, CURRAN & CO

8 College Place,

NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MABRY, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

70 mch8 deowly & weowly



THE Cincinnati Packing Co

PACKERS OF

PORK, LARD

—AND—

QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND OF

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BREAKFAST BACON.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

l87 nov20—d3m

F. A. Laidley & Co.,

PORK PACKERS,

And wholesale dealers in

Grain, Flour and Salt,

85 Second St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

☞Southern Orders a Specialty.

686 dec30—d3m tues thur sat

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES, FOR March, 1880. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to wit:

The following real estate being lots in the subdivision of J. B. Jett's property, laid off by Wallace & Fowler, real estate agents, and for sale July 21st, 1875, to wit: Lots number 5, 6, 7, and 8, fronting each one hundred feet on simpson street and running back south four hundred feet. Also, lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, each fronting 102 fee on Remus street, and running back east to Herbert street. Also, lots 23, 24, 25 and 26, each fronting on said Remus street 105 feet and running east to said Herbert street, the same being a part of land lot number 110, Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of J. B. Jett, to satisfy two justice court fi fas in favor of John Neal vs. J. A. Wood, R. D. Webster and Wm Finch and one justice court fi. fa. in favor of Williams, Langston & Crane vs. Robert Webster.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting on Cone street, sixty feet more or less, and running back one hundred feet more or less, adjoining Lizzie Howard on the east and Mr. Tanner on the west, being part of original land lot number fifty one in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Shaderick Mitchell to satisfy a justice court fi. fa. 1026th district G. M. in favor of J. T. Marbut vs. Shaderick Mitchell. Levy made by J. R. Thompson and handed me.

Also, at the same time and place all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, known as the west half of city lot number 90, in block 14, being part of land lot number 51 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, on Forrest avenue and Hoinston street 92 feet and containing one-half of an acre, more or less, as the property of Robert Webster. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney to satisfy six justice court fi fas in favor of John Neal vs. J. A. Wood, R. D. Webster and Wm Finch and one justice court fi. fa. in favor of Williams, Langston & Crane vs. Robert Webster.

Also, at the same time and place, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district originally Henry, now Fulton county, bounded east by L. Dean, west by William Thurman, north by F. Eddleman, south by an alley, containing ½ of and acre more or less. Levied on as the property of Eliza Buchanan, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of W. L. Sterling vs. Eliza Buchanan and John Perdue security on appeal.

Also, at the same time and place, one undivided seventh interest of city lot, No. seven, fronting fifty feet on southeast side of Whitehall street, and running back southeast same width three hundred and forty-nine feet more or less, to an alley bound northeast by lot No. 8, and southwest by lot No. 6 of subdivision of the Cozart property, in the city of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 88 of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of John R. Simonton, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Sharp and Brother vs. Simonton, Jones and Hatcher: property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, situated, lying and being on the east side of Calhoun street and described as follows: Commencing at the corner of Calhoun and Currier streets and running thence north along Calhoun street two hundred feet, thence east one hundred feet, thence south two hundred feet to Currier street, thence west along the line of Currier street one hundred feet to the beginniag corner, containing one-half acre more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mary M. Bolton to satisfy two justice court fi. fas 1234th district G. M. in favor of T. M. Bigby, trustee, vs. Mrs. Mary M. Bolton. Levy made by J. N. Smith, L. C. and handed me.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain parcel of land fronting the Marietta road thirty feet and running back in a southwesterly direction same width one hundred and fifty feet, more or less to a ten foot alley in land lot eighty-one, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, in the Bellwood settlement, the same being the southeast half of the lot now occupied by def

THE WEATHER.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, stationary or higher pressure, colder northerly winds, clear or fair weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, February 23, 10:31, P. M.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity. Pres't	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.08	55	32	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.12	52	56	N. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.97	63	94	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Galveston	30.09	65	91	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.08	68	95	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30 10	73	78	N. W	Fresh	.09	P.cl'r.
Mobile	30.13	63	89	.....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Montgom'ry	30.15	55	68	N.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.12	65	83	S. W.	Gent	.00	Smoky.
Pensacola	30.14	60	88	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.07	61	55	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 23, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.91	51	68	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
10:31	29.97	58	58	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.96	63	22	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2:31	29.95	61	29	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.07	56	33	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.08	55	32	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

Mean daily bar..... 30.010 | Maximum ther..... 63
Mean daily ther..... 56.7 | Minimum ther..... .31
Mean daily humid. 40.0 | Total rainfall ..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO THE TRADE STRICTLY

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Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Soth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST GOODS at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants.

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529 jan25—d1y un we rep above pref lo

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THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the EASIEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

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N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

89 mar25.'79 dly

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Scientific Association.

Dr. Sid Holland will lecture to-night before the Association in hall corner Broad and Marietta streets. Subject: The Mouth, Teeth and Palate. The very important theme, and eminent ability and fine humor of the Lecturer, will draw a large and intelligent audience. Ladies especially invited to attend. Doors open at 7½. Seats free. MARCUS A. BELL,
feb24—d1t Secretary.

Attention, Smith Light Infantry!

Assemble at your Armory, No. 3½ Marietta street, this evening at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance.

By order. JOSEPH SMITH,
feb24—d1t Captain Commanding.

—The meeting of the Atlanta Literary Association is postponed until Monday evening, March 1, 1880.

By order of the President.
H. HANLEIN,
feb24—d1t Secretary.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. H. Pate, of Hawkinsville, is visiting the city.

—L. Hartsborne, of Savannah, is in the city.

—Thomas D. Stewart, of Conyers, is in the city.

—N. Buchanan, of Newnan, was in Atlanta Sunday.

—J. M. High, of Madison, was in Atlanta Sunday.

—Michael & Co., of this city, will please call at THE CONSTITUTION office.

—J. H. Walker, of Milner, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—W. T. Roberts, of Fairburn, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—J. L. Boynton and A. M. Speer, of Griffin are in the city.

—Thomas Murray and P. E. Twiggs, of Augusta, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—D. A. Russell, of Bainbridge, member of the state senate, is visiting the city.

—John Murphy and M. M. Naussbaum of Barnesville, were in the city yesterday

—Mrs. H. G Warren and J. P. Warren, of Greensboro, were visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—E. W. Brown, John D. Stewart and W. B. Hudson, of Griffin, are in the city.

—James A. McLees, of the Theological seminary at Columbia, S. C., was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—H. H. Collier, one of the most popular young men of Macon, spent Sunday in Atlanta with his many friends.

—Johnson, the bill poster, returned from New Orleans yesterday, having wound up the Mardi Gras festivities for this year.

—A. O. Bacon, Thomas Hardeman, M. Nusbaum, Jake Harris, S. Nusbaum, M. B Whorten, J. H. Hutz and Charles Wachtel, of Macon, were in the city yesterday on a visit.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—See the Ghost.

—The rock crusher works finely.

—Strawberries at $2 a box are here.

—Matinees daily at the Ghost show.

—The Ghost Show is the sensation of the city.

—Reserved seats are being sold in the gallery for Emma Abbott.

—Spring goods are coming in and the stores look pretty.

—Dr. Sid Holland lectures to-night before Scientific association.

—Florists are getting ready to do a good business this summer.

—We learn that an intelligent colored man will soon start a paper in Atlanta.

—The first strawberries of the season were seen at the Markham Sunday at dinner.

—Dr. Lightfoot will cure the afflicted free of charge at James's Hall to-night.
feb24—d1t

—Go see the beautiful Poem illustrated at the Ghost Show, Little Jim, for it is worth the price of admission.

—The watering cart did admirable service yesterday in settling the dust and cooling the atmosphere.

—Charles Whitfield, charged with burglary, was yesterday carreied before Justice Tanner, and after undergoing an investigation was dismissed from custody.

—A compromise was made yesterday in the case of Monroe Dennis, who was arrested on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling.

—A colored couple were married yesterday at the office of Justice Tanner, Rev. M. Caldwell performing the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large attendance of the friends of the contracting parties.

—The Macon and Brunswick railroad is at last leased, and we congratulate our readers, for this is a big thing. But the biggest thing yet is Neuralgine. It will cure your Neuralgia and Headache.

—The fire department responded yesterday to an alarm of fire which was sounded in the first ward. An investigation showed that a small house a short distance beyond the Central railroad workhouse had caught fire. The flames were promptly extinguished with little loss.

—The hog killing season did not come on at all this year in Atlanta, as the weather has at no time been cold enough to encourage any one to embark in that kind of business.

—There seems to be a revival of interest in billiard-playing circles. Several match games have been played in Atlanta during the past week, and another is spoken of to come off soon.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 24 1880

A STARCHY FIRM.

The First Through Bill of Lading on the Southern Railroad.

The George Fox Starch Manufacturing Company, the oldest in the United States, had set their hearts on having the first through bill of lading ever signed by the Southern railroad company, and this morning had their desires gratified. These consignments were for Rome, Atlanta and Augusta, Ga. Enterprise will win.

A National Starch Convention, called by the above firm, will be held in this city March 3d next, and will be attended by all the starch manufacturers in the United States, representing over $100,000,000.—Cincinnati Times.

The following merchants are the consignees of the above shipments to Atlanta:

I. Bird, R. J. Griffin,
Carlton & Bro., W. H. Bell,
J. J. McCoy, J. J. Lynch,
William Laird. Joseph Smith,
D. Johnson & Bro., J. J. Tolbert,
M. Mahoney P. H. Meehan,
I. S. Mitchell, W. A. Shannon,
Shannon & Simmons, C. J. Kicklighter.

The George Fox Starch Manufacturing Company is represented in Atlanta by

D. J. BROWN.

A more complete Sunday-school help for teachers and superintendents could hardly be imagined than is The National Sunday School Teacher. Its special forte is the wealth of information it gives upon the lessons, which are explained and illustrated in a way that leaves nothing to be desired. Besides this first and most important matter, there are other helps in the management of a Sunday-school under the head of "Sunday School Methods," that superintendents can hardly do without. All of its departments, in fact, seem indispensable. Send for the March number, and give it a trial. The Scholar's Weekly and The Little Folks—those admirable accompaniments of The Teacher—are also at hand. All three of the publications contain the temperance lesson for the quarter. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Co., 147 and 149 Fifth Avenue.

The Galley Slave.

Atlanta will have the pleasure of witnessing, on the 25th instant, Bartley Campbell's play, "The Galley Slave," by Mr. John T. Ford's company, which, most likely, will be under the personal management of the veteran manager himself. The company is one of the strongest that he has ever taken out, and includes Miss Rosa Rand, Mrs. Jane Germon, Miss Lottie Mackenzie (who made quite a sensation in this city in 1878 as Rebecca in "Pink Dominoes"), Mr. George Denham, Robert Downing and others. "The Galley Slave" is a most pronounced success, and has had a great run in New York. The company will also present a musical comedy entitled: "Fun on the Pacific," adapted from Tom Taylor's "Overland Route," by two of Mr. Ford's daughters, it being their first attempt in that direction. Mr. Ford always brings first-class entertainments to Atlanta, and will be as well patronized in this instance as he has been in the past.

A Mistake.

We do not know whether the reporter or the printer is to blame for a serious mixing of presidential preferences as announced in our issue of Sunday. The following gentlemen from Atlanta were announced for Sherman: E. M. Berry, R. H. Knapp, W. A. Tanner, W. F. Wright, M. C. Kiser, A. M. Perkerson; and the following from Dalton: N. T. McCarty, Mr. Blanton, Dr. R. F. Wright, R. M. Sloan, W. Barton—when the truth is they were all for Allen G. Thurman, and so announced their views to our reporte .

The Galley Slave.

Bartley Campbell is the success of the day. He has made three hits in one year. His "Galley Slave" is said to possess an intense interest which makes it one of the best dramas on the stage. It will be given at the opera house to-morrow night by a fine troupe under the management of Mr. John T. Ford. Rosa Rand, George Denham and other attractions are in the troupe. Seats are on sale at Phillips & Crew's.

The Emma Abbott Troupe.

To-night Emma Abbott and her strong troupe will render Gounod's new and beautiful opera, "Romeo and Juliet," at the opera-house. It is pleasant to see that the people of Atlanta intend to appreciate this entertainment. The box sheet shows that over five hundred seats have been reserved and there will be a general turnout of the elegance of Atlanta.

Emma Abbott is said to be very charming, both in her acting and in her remarkable bird-like notes. She has a very fine troupe, including Tom Karl, Castle, and other singers who rank among the stars of the operatic profession. The chorus is very full, numbering 60 voices. All who love music may expect a treat to-night.

NEW CARPETS!

Handsomest line New Carpets ever in Atlanta

JUST RECEIVED.

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KING'S MOUNTAIN.

The Oration of Colonel Thomas Hardeman on the Centennial.

We stand to-day upon soil hallowed by revolutionary memories, while the history of the struggles and triumph of our patriot fathers, who struck here a decisive blow for American independence, stirs our blood and fires our bosoms. The same mountain rises before us. The same valleys gladden us with their beauty and their freshness. The same heavens circle us with their curtains of blue. The same sun lights the empyrean; but all else how changed. The forest has fallen under the stroke of the pioneer. The "aged munificence of nature" has succumbed to the power of "youthful civilization." The wild beasts have abandoned their invaded homes for more undisturbed retreats, and the harvest fields, the smiling village, the school house, the college and the churches of Zion, evidence the progress of civilization, the diffusion of knowledge and the triumphs of the cross.

The brave men, actors in that bloody drama, they, too, have passed away. One after one, like forest trees, they fell; but the memory of their deeds, the results of their conflicts, the effect of their successful struggles, will flow on, like the rivers, in ceaseless currents, as long as gravity controls the waters and heaven-born inspiration sways the soul. To inaugurate the ceremony of celebrating their achievements and paying some deserving tribute to their memory is the object of this assemblage to-day. Sacred spot! Interesting duty! hallowed association! Around a cradling place of independence, on the anniversary of the great apostle of freedom—the immortal Washington—have the devotees of liberty assembled to suggest some suitable testimonial, worthy of the heroes of 1780, who, on this memorable spot, gave to valor a new song, to heaven fresh laurels, to patriotism a richer offering, to liberty an inalienable birthright. It is an interesting occasion. The present has come with grateful offerings to the past, who, like tearful Niobe pleads is for her children. Come, ye patriots of Watauga and Nollichucky—from Burke and Cleveland and Rutherford—come, ye noble descendants of Sumter and Marion and Rutledge; come, ye gallant Tennesseans from Washington and Sullivan; come, my fellow-citizens from the gate city of the south—come, from beside jewel sprayed Toccoa or from the banks of Tallulah, the terrible—come maidens fair, beauty blooming on your cheeks and joy filling your hearts—come and let the brave, your souls fired with a patriotism pure as the breath of early morn—come one come all, to these consecrated grounds and while eye speaks to eye, and heart responds to heart, resolve to erect here an altar suit-ble for the memorial offering that will be made on the centennial anniversary of Kings Mountain battle. Standing upon this blood-bought soil, in the presence of these sons of freedom, with freedom's banner waving over me, I am awed "by the genius of the place," and my heart of hearts is stirred to its lowest depths as I commune with the spirits of Williams and McDowell, of Shelby and Campbell, of Servier and Cleveland, of Chronicle and Winston and their brave compatriots, enthused with the consciousness of their presence and sheltered with the shadow of their wings. History has recorded their chivalric daring, orators have eulogized their memories, poets have embalmed their names in song, but that mountain height will monument their deeds when eloquence is mute in death and the harp of the poet hangs tuneless and unstrung on the willows of time. Patriots of the—down the corridors of century come the echoes of your heroism, your conflicts and your victory, and for centuries more the muse of history will ring across the burning strings of her harp the stirring story of your deeds, in which will sound on and on an unbroken harmony as long as freedom has an altar or patriotism a victory. It is not that you were shaken by the storms of revolution; it is not that you bared your bosoms to the ravages of war and death; it is not that you snatched liberty as a brand from the furnace of tyranny, that has given your deeds to history and fast pinions to fame. It was your devotion to principle, that gold could not corrupt, nor power weaken; it was your unwavering fidelity to the cause of freedom and representative government; it was your heroic resolution, amid disheartening disasters, to maintain the institutions you had founded, of republican government, of civil and religious liberty, and transmit them as legacies to posterity that has immortalized your deeds and engraven your names upon the tablet of a nation's heart. Appreciating your hardships, grateful for your sacrifices, enjoying the liberty you secured us, we have assembled, this consecrated spot, so intimately associated with your memories, to evidence our veneration for your deeds and our devotion to those civil and religious privileges your heroism secured for us. And in the performance of this duty there should be but one sentiment in this assembly—a sentiment of fraternal union; but one feeling—that of Americanism: for there is not an American heart in this presence, that is true to its patriotic instincts, that does not thrill with delight in contemplating the character of those who achieved our independence and laid the foundations of a government which should command "the overflowings" of patriotic gratitude and the fealty of patriotic devotion. Great results flow from great achievements, but no event in the world's history, since the days of the reformation has had a more direct and controlling influence upon the advancement of civilization, in the development of science, in the enlargement of commerce, and in the encouragement of a passion for civil liberty and religious tolerance than the successful issue of the battle of the American revolution and the formation of a government that relieved its citizens from the oppressions of thrones and from the tyranny of religious despotism—a government based upon the consent of the people and founded upon the principles of an elevated civilization and a pure Christianity. In accomplishing these results, in securing these inestimable rights, history has accorded a prominent part to the heroes of Kings Mountain. They were not numbered by legions, as were the armies of Napoleon and Wellington, but they were a field of Austerlitz or Waterloo, but an humble spot in the wild woods of America where a few hundred undisciplined troops struck for home and country; and never did the old guard of Napoleon or the reserves of Wellington strike with more heroism, with more daring and with more successful results. At that fatal battle ground history was gloomy and discouraging; her armies had been vanquished, her states overrun, her resources exhausted and the band of patriots that here and there supported her sinking fortunes were almost powerless, for want of resources and munitions of war, to carry on their struggle for independence; but inured to dangers and baptized with the spirit of liberty they clung to that country's destiny with a tenacity that reverses could not shake, that promises could not weaken or dangers pervert. The dust of a hundred years has not obscured their bright record; the chilling frosts of a century have not blighted the green glory of their deeds, nor has the tide of forgetfulness obliterated their footprints from "the sands of time." The sun of their existence has set, but his power is still felt by way of example, calling from the wintry bed of self satisfied indifference the revelation of a pure devotion. The fountain from which flowed the waters of their being is dried up, but the ripples of the stream it supplied is still fringed with the flowers of an exemplary patriotism and fragrant with the influence of an unquenchable loyalty. The light of their lives has gone down in darkness and in blood, but "its relict radience" is as soft and as cheering as the last glance of the day king as he sinks to rest in bed of stars. Their revolutire history is one of romantic interest. For five years the states had been struggling for independence; for five years their arms had been desecrated and their temples deserted; for five years the heavens of their nationality had been darkened by tempest and cloud and at no previous time in the history of mankind has so many a mercenless song of anticipation painted a moonlight picture. Campbell had invested and captured Savannah, Augusta, and Sunbury had fallen into the hands of the enemy, Charleston, with a despot in all the vessels had been captured. Charleston, after an unsuccessful defense, had been surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton. Gates had been defeated at Camden, which left the victorious German Baron DeKalb in making his last charge for the success of a cause he had espoused. Sumpter had been surprised and his forces scatte-ed and captured by Tarleon, at Fishing Creek. British gold and promise of British protection had filled the country with tories and deserters. Ferguson was mustering into service the loyalists of North Carolina. Cornwallis had advanced to Charlotteville on his march of subjugation. Clark, of Georgia, having failed to recapture Augusta, was compelled to a disastrous retreat. Ferguson sought to intercept him, but the mountaineers of Virginia and North Carolina thwarted his design, and he sought a junction with Cornwallis. Camping at Gilbert town, he issued his proclamation to the people of Watauga and Nollichucky, threatening them with the last degree of vengeance unless they rejoined the royal standard. Sumpter and Marion, with their partizan bands, were the bestirring spirits of the time, while the Carolinas were there. The descendants of men were there, who like Æneas and his father Auchises, with their families, had fled from the dangers of their countries, that they might worship their God in a happier land; and as on their voyage, the star of Venus stood over them shining by day and by night, till they came to the shores of the land of the west, so did the star of religious liberty shine over the heads of those scotch-Irish and Huguenots, until they landed in this western world, where fate had appointed them to dwell and where their descendants, had resolved to perpetuate that liberty or die in its defense. These were the men that laughed at a tyrant's threat and scorned a tyrant's rope. Shelby and Servier were stirred with patriotic indignation, and from

"Sycamore shoal was the muster place and the 25th of September the time for the gathering and at the appointed day the clansmen were there ready for the battle charge, selecting from these that had mustered the best material. They began their march for him who had threatened them with a traitor's doom. After a few days they found him at King's Mountain. It is not necessary for my purpose to publish the details of that engagement. Suffice it to say, their victory was complete. Ferguson and three hundred of his men were slain and wounded. The remaining eight hundred with all their arms and munition of war fell into the hands of the victors. Here fell Chronicle and the brave Williams, and twenty-six of their patriot followers. Peace to their noble ashes! Gathered to their fathers! They live in the history of the country they died to save. It was a day of triumph for the struggling states, and one of terror to the loyalists. Cornwallis was deprived here of one fourth of his army and with communication, three tenes by Marion and Sumpter and Pickens he fell back to Camden and abandoned his projected conquest of North Carolina. It checked the invasion of Virginia by General Leslie, who depended upon Cornwallis's co-operation, and thus gave Lafayette reinforcements to overwhelm him. The day of disaster had now closed. Cornwallis depleted in forces—was unable afterward to strike a decisive blow. Defeated at Cowpens, prolting nothing by his victory at Guilford Court House, he retreated to Washington; then to Virginia, where, at Yorktown he surrendered to our own Washington. The storm of revolution that had been lowering over our patriot fathers at Bunker Hill now spent its force; fainter and fainter grew its mutterings; more distant and less frequent were the flashes of its wrath; for the sunshine of peace speaks to eye and heart responds to h-art